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J A P A N

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TENG HSIAO-PING TO VISIT JAPAN 20-27 OCTOBER

W121312Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 12 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Sep (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will visit Tokyo October 20-27 to exchange with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda the instruments of ratification of the recently signed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. This was made known by Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao to the Foreign Ministry Tuesday afternoon. The treaty, signed in Peking on August 12, will be submitted to the coming extraordinary Diet session for its approval.

REPORTAGE ON FUKUDA MEETING WITH SAUDI PRINCE FAHD

Fukuda Press Conference

W130353Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 13 Sep 78 0W

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, 12 Sep (KYODO)--In a press conference held Tuesday afternoon prior to his departure, Prime Minister Fukuda said his meeting with Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz resulted in deepening mutual understanding on the Middle East peace problem. He stressed that Japan will extend all cooperation for realizing peace.

Fukuda, noting the vicious cycle of rise in oil prices and the drop in the dollar's value, said he asked Saudi Arabia to continue taking a moderate policy on oil prices. He revealed that Crown Prince Fahd indicated deep understanding on the matter. As for cooperative relations between Japan and the Middle East countries, Fukuda said it was important to maintain "heart-to-heart" contacts.

On the matter of stockpiling of crude oil, the prime minister said Japan will stockpile the oil on idle tankers from September, adding such a step will aid in reducing Japan's balance of payments surplus and contribute to stabilization of the international monetary situation.

Saudi Foreign Minister's Criticism

W130356Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 13 Sep 78 0W

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, 13 Sep (KYODO)--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Tuesday complained about what he called Japan's tardiness in implementing economic and technical cooperation projects with Saudi Arabia.

Prince Sa'ud, in his second round of talks here with his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda, particularly hoped that Japan would revise its domestic laws, which he said were impeding joint Saudi-Japanese business ventures in his country. The prince was apparently referring to the slow progress so far in a petrochemical project being undertaken by Japan's Mitsubishi Industrial Group with Saudi interests. Sonoda conceded that Japanese industry had been rather slow in taking up investment opportunities in Saudi Arabia and told the prince that his government was now seeking an early revision of the foreign exchange control law to improve the situation.

The two foreign ministers agreed that Japan and Saudi Arabia would step up their mutual cooperation in such fields as development of alternative energy sources and diversification of oil use. Their 40-minute meeting, which was also joined by Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and minister of planning Shaykh Hisham Nazir, dealt with the Afghan situation, Indochina, Sino-Japanese relations and developments in the Soviet Union.

Fahd, Fukuda Views

0W13041LY Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, 12 Sep (KYODO)--Saudi Arabia's first deputy premier, Crown Prince Fahd, told Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Tuesday that his government would try to hold down the margin of future oil price increases to a certain level because of its adverse effect on the global economic situation. The crown prince made his remark when the Japanese prime minister paid a courtesy call on him at his office. The two leaders exchanged views on matters of mutual concern including the international situation, oil issues and Middle East peace.

As to Mideast peace prospects, the crown prince said all nations concerned should make the utmost efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. He, however, warned that if they failed to cope with the difficult situation, the nation to benefit most would be the Soviet Union.

Fukuda told the prince that Japan would do its utmost to arouse international opinion to realize peace in the Middle East. He also pledged Japan's increased aid to non-oil producing nations in the Middle East such as Egypt and Sudan in order to stabilize the political and economic situation in the region. Fukuda formally invited Crown Prince Fahd to visit Japan which Fahd accepted.

FUKUDA STOPS OVER IN HONG KONG, DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES

0W131057Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Sep (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, here for an overnight stopover on his way home from the Middle East, indicated Wednesday that he has no intention of dissolving the House of Representatives this year. He told reporters accompanying him that "the political schedule, which I have written down in my memo does not include a dissolution of the lower house." Dissolution in January next year is not included in the schedule either, Fukuda added.

He disclosed his desire to make concentrated efforts for the development of nuclear fusion and other energy resources to meet the shortage of petroleum in the future. He said that he wants to endeavor for technological development for this purpose. This indicated that Fukuda has a strong desire to remain in office for a long time to come.

On the presidential election of the Liberal-Democratic Party to be held in December, he emphasized that the election will be held as scheduled despite all difficulties. At the same time, however, he hinted at the possibility of coordination of views in advance among factional leaders within the party on the selection of the next party president. "I shall hold sufficient consultations with party leaders on the method of holding the presidential election prior to the selection," he said.

EGYPTIAN MESSAGE EXPRESSES HOPE FOR FUKUDA VISIT

0W130540Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep (KYODO)--Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has hoped that Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will visit Egypt at the earliest possible date, government officials said Wednesday. The officials said that Mubarak expressed the hope in a message delivered to the Japanese Government Tuesday by the Egyptian Embassy here.

Fukuda, who returns to Tokyo from his four-nation Mideast tour Thursday, has canceled his scheduled visit to Egypt because of the Middle East summit at Camp David.

The officials said that Japan hoped Fukuda would be able to visit Egypt at a date convenient to both governments. At the moment, however, no definite date has been fixed yet, the officials added.

ABE: JAPAN HAS NOT CHANGED ITS MIDEAST POLICY

0W131033Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 13 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday that there had been no change in Japan's Mideast policy.

At a news conference, he was asked to comment on the Japanese-Saudi joint statement issued at the end of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's visit to Saudi Arabia. The communique said Fukuda and Saudi leaders had agreed on the need for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Abe told newsmen that the Japanese Government had persistently supported the UN Security Council Resolution No 242, which called for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. "The communique does not mean that we have changed our Middle East policy," he said.

USSR FIRING PRACTICE NEAR HOKKAIDO PROTESTED

0W131025Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 13 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep (KYODO)--The government filed a protest with the Soviet Union Tuesday on the establishment of a danger zone in waters off Etorofu Island for the conducting of firing practice. The protest was lodged through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday. The government asked the Soviet Union to retract the establishment of the danger zone, he said.

The Soviet Union had announced Monday it will conduct firing drills between Friday and Sunday. Etorofu Island is one of the four northern islands lying off eastern Hokkaido occupied by the Soviet Union and claimed by Japan. Abe noted that part of the area set as the danger zone lies within Japan's 12-mile territorial waters. He did not believe the establishment of the zone will affect Japanese fishing boats in the area.

The government also had filed a protest when the Soviet Union established a similar danger zone in the area between June 5 and 11.

SOVIET FISHERIES MINISTER TO VISIT JAPAN IN OCTOBER

0W130108Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0034 GMT 13 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Toyama, 13 Sep (KYODO)--Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ichiro Nakagawa told the press here Tuesday that Soviet Fisheries Minister Aleksandr Ishkov will visit Japan next month to hold talks with him on next year's fishery quota for Japan in the northern Pacific. Nakagawa also said that he has already agreed with Ishkov that the discussions on the Japan-Soviet fishery projects be conducted at the coming meeting of the Japan-Soviet Joint Fishery Committee to be held in Tokyo.

Ishkov proposed earlier this month that the projected joint fishery ventures within the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishery zone be abandoned this year because the fishing season is already nearing its end.

PRC DEFENSE OFFICIAL LEAVES TOKYO FOR MEXICO

0W131101Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 13 KYODO--Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the general staff of People's Liberation Army of China, left for Mexico Wednesday evening after winding up a five-day unofficial visit here. While in Japan, Chang met with leaders of Japan's defense forces and visited defense facilities and industrial plants.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO DEPART FOR UN SESSION 21 SEPTEMBER

0W120451Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Sept 12 (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda is scheduled to leave Tokyo for New York September 21 to attend the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. Sonoda will deliver a speech at the session on September 25.

The ministry said Sonoda will lead a delegation of 34 officials, including permanent representative to the United Nations Isao Abe. The dispatch of the delegation was approved at a cabinet session Tuesday.

ASUKATA HITS FUKUDA'S 'REACTIONARY POLICY' AT JSP MEETING

0W131049Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep (KYODO)--Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata attacked the Fukuda administration Wednesday for what he called strengthening of its reactionary policy. In his opening day speech at the two-day JSP Central Committee meeting here, Asukata charged that the Fukuda regime was heading for militarism. The meeting is being held at the Kyoiku Kaikan in Kanda.

Asukata also expressed his determination to build up a mass struggle against the proposed legislation of Japan's defense action in time of emergency. It will be "the third anti-security treaty struggle," he said.

JSP Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya, in a report on political activities at the meeting called on party members to make early preparations for the anticipated January general election. He said he expected the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party to dissolve the lower house after the ruling party's presidential election, expected in November or December.

BRIEFS

TOYOTA GROUP TO PRC--Nagoya, 1 Sep--Four officials of Toyota Motor and Toyota Motor Sales companies are scheduled to make a 4-week visit to China, beginning September 4. The primary purpose of the visit will be to negotiate sales of trucks and buses. Since China is pressing forward with plans to build a truck plant as part of an industrial modernization program, the team stands a good chance of opening talks on plant experts and sales of automotive vehicles on a knocked-down basis, a spokesman for the companies said. The Toyota companies started exporting automobiles to China in March 1971. In the years up to the end of last year, Toyota sold 9,324 trucks, buses and other vehicles to China. It won a Chinese order for 670 microbuses last June. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW]

FURTHER REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF TENG HSIAO-PING, DELEGATION

Visit to Hamhung

SK120456Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Hamhung, an industrial city, on September 11 by special plane.

Set up with due respect at the airport and on the main streets of the city were portraits of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Put up there were sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Communist Party of China!" The long route was beautifully decorated with welcome slogans, welcome arch, rainbow bridge of friendship and various models.

Put up at the airport were sloganboards bearing the words "warm welcome to the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "Long live the blood-cemented indestructible militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China!" The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kang Hui-won and a personage concerned.

The guests were cordially greeted at the airport by Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong and other leading personages of local party and power organs and working people's organizations.

A function was held at the airport in welcome of the delegation. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, in company with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army. Hundreds of thousands of working people accorded a warm welcome to the friendship mission of the Chinese people at the airport and along streets.

Welcome in City

SK120440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (KCNA)--A Hamhung mass rally welcoming the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Hamhung stadium on September 11.

The meeting place was packed with tens of thousands of working people and students. Set up with due respect amidst the crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-sung and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yi Chong-ok and Comrade Kang Hui-won and personages concerned and leading functionaries of local party and government bodies and working peoples organizations.

Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made a welcome speech at the meeting. He said: This time the Chinese party and government have sent a high-level party and government delegation to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic together with our people. This is a powerful demonstration of the traditional friendship and unity forged between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of Korea and China and a great encouragement to our people in the struggle for the socialist construction and the reunification of the country.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples have been brought into fuller blossom in all fields since respected Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited our country with a desire to further consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship carrying forward the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai, the speaker noted, and stressed: The strengthening of the militant friendship and unity between our two socialist countries is of great significance in increasing the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces in Asia, and cementing the position of socialism and promoting the common cause of the world working class and oppressed nations.

He continued: Today the Chinese people are successfully carrying forward the cause of the Chinese revolution initiated by Comrade Mao Tsetung under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng; holding high the banner of continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, they have embarked upon a new long march for liquidating the aftermath of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and converting China into a powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, defense capacity and science and technology by the end of the present century in accordance with the decisions of the 11th national congress of the party and are effecting an upsurge in all fields of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Noting that the communist party of China is an invincible party steeled and tested in a protracted revolutionary struggle and the Chinese people are a great people who have glorious traditions of struggle and greatly contributed to the cause of the world revolution, the speaker declared: Our people extend full support to the Chinese party, government and people in the struggle for converting their country into a modernized socialist power and liberating Taiwan.

He emphasized: The peoples of Korea and China will uphold to the end the revolutionary principle as class brothers, not wavering in any wind, and fight shoulder to shoulder for ever as comrades-in-arms and brothers.

After the speech, he conveyed a silk banner in the name of the mass rally to Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping spoke next. After his speech, he left a silk banner in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation.

Teng Hsiao-ping Speech

SK122258Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping made a speech at the Hamhung mass rally held on September 11 in welcome of the Chinese party and government delegation.

Saying that during last few days the delegation attended various functions celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang, the heroic capital, and was cordially received by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, he went on: On behalf of the wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, on behalf of the Communist Party, government and people of China and in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation, I once again extend highest tribute and warmest felicitations to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the Workers Party, government and people of Korea.

The Korean people are a heroic people with glorious traditions of revolutionary struggle. The founding of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea was a revolutionary gain won by the Korean people through their protracted, arduous struggle under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song.

The 30 year history of the DPRK is a history of victories won one after another by the Korean people in the struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country, building a new, socialist life and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a glorious history shining with heroic feats.

The Korean people are a heroic people who smashed the aggression of the U.S. imperialists for the first time after the Second World War. The Korean people have vigorously advanced along the highway of socialism, frustrating all manner of obstructionist manoeuvres through hard struggle with redoubled vigor in the surging spirit of chollima, along President Kim Il-song's revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defence.

Today the DPRK is imposingly standing in the east of the world as a new socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture.

By resolutely opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism in the international struggle and adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the DPRK has made precious contributions to strengthening the unity of the Third World countries and unity of the non-aligned movement, frustrating the manoeuvres for split, interference and domination of the foreign dominationist forces against the non-aligned countries, supporting the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and establishing the relations of equality and mutual respect among various countries and enjoys the admiration and praise of the peoples of various countries of the world.

The international prestige of the DPRK is rising day by day and her role in the international arena is steadily increasing.

All the successes attained over the last 30 years since the founding of the DPRK are attributable to the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea. President Kim Il-song always applies the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution, adhering to the Marxist-Leninist line.

President Kim Il-song is the great leader enjoying the infinite reverence and respect of the Korean people; he firmly believes in the people, relies on them and stands in their van, confidently leading them to the struggle for the reunification and independence of the nation and the development and prosperity of the country.

The Workers Party of Korea founded in person by President Kim Il-song represents the will of the entire Korean people. It has adhered all along to socialism and proletarian internationalism and fought, holding high the glorious banner of anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle, and thus performed outstanding revolutionary exploits in the cause of the Korean revolution and made a precious contribution to the progressive cause of the world people.

The Korean people, rallied close around their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, have made very brilliant achievements over the last three decades.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping stated: No plot to create "two Koreas" and keep Korea divided permanently will be realised and the cause of national reunification will certainly be achieved.

We resolutely support the three principles and five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and firmly support the just demand of the Korean people for the disbandment of the "UN Command" and the total withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops and their military equipment from South Korea.

The Chinese people will as ever firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country till final victory.

The peoples of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms who have shared life and death, weal and woe in the protracted revolutionary struggle, he noted, and declared:

The blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have withstood the trial of gunfire and the impact of a severe storm in the world.

The wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, during his state visit to your country some time ago, brought the great friendship and militant unity between China and Korea to a new height together with the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song.

As history proves, the constant strengthening of friendship and unity between China and Korea fully accords not only with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also with the interests of peace in Asia and the world.

True to the behests of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, we will keep the China-Korea friendship in bloom generation after generation.

We learn from each other and support each other with the Korean people in the cause of the socialist revolution on socialist construction and achieve together the development and prosperity of the two countries.

We believe that thanks to the warm care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song and by the joint efforts of the Chinese and Korean peoples, the flower of China-Korea friendship will bloom more beautifully and bear richer fruit in the future.

Tour of Vinalon Complex

SK121340Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex on September 11.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kang Hui-won, and Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong, Kim Hyong-yul and other personages concerned. Setup in the compound of the complex were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Seen there were sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!"

The workers of the complex warmly welcomed the initiate revolutionary comrades-in-arms who came carrying with them the deep friendly feelings of the Chinese people for our people. After being briefed on the proud path covered by the complex under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the delegation went round major production processes. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded the delegation and congratulated the workers upon their success in the production of vinalon.

A souvenir was presented to Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping at the complex. The delegation left a silk banner at the complex.

11 September Banquet

SK121335Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on September 11 in honour of the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, on a visit to South Hamgyong Province. Present on the occasion were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kang Hui-won, and personages concerned.

Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, spoke first at the banquet. He expressed the belief that the visit of the Chinese party and government delegation to our country would make a great contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

We are greatly rejoiced at the fact that the Korea-China friendship provided and cultivated by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung is now in fuller bloom under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, he said. He stressed: We will continue to make every effort to develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Chinese people.

Deputy head of the delegation Comrade Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, spoke next. He said: Your splendid achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of independence and hard work and the heroic mettle of the Korean people rallying closely around President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea.

Constantly to consolidate and develop this great friendship and militant unity between our two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea is a need shared by the Chinese and Korean peoples and by the people of Asia and the world in their revolutionary cause. The Chinese people will make continual efforts to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and firmly support them in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country until final victory is won.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the everlasting fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Kim Il-song Reception

SK121654Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received and conversed with Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who is heading the Chinese party and government delegation on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and foreign minister of the PRC. On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the KWP and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister. The conversation took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

PRC MEDIA REPORTS ON KIM IL-SONG ACTIVITIES

SK111306Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Chinese papers, news agency and radio gave wide publicity to reports that ceremonies for the opening of the international friendship exhibition, the opening of the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway to traffic and the completion of the third stage project of the Pyongyang metro were held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and that he inspected the newly built Hasin and Kyonghung streets in Pyongyang, according to a report.

Under the title "President Kim Il-song Attends Ceremony for the opening of the International Friendship Exhibition and Cuts Red Tape" the Chinese paper *PEOPLE'S DAILY* on September 8 reported that a ceremony was held in the presence of the great leader. The *HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY* August 30 and Chinese radio August 31 reported about this.

The September 6 issue of the Chinese paper *PEOPLE'S DAILY* under the headline "President Kim Il-song Cuts Red Tapes for the Completion of the Pyongyang Metro and the opening of Express Highway to Traffic" reported that a ceremony for the completion of the third stage project of the Pyongyang metro and a ceremony for the opening of the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway to traffic were held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Chinese paper LIBERATION ARMY DAILY also reported about this on September 7.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on September 6 reported about the opening of the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway to traffic. On September 5 it also reported about the ceremony held upon the completion of the third stage project of the Pyongyang metro.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY, September 8 under the title "President Kim Il-song Inspects the Newly Built Streets in Pyongyang" reported that he inspected the newly built Hasin and Kyong-jung Streets in Pyongyang. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported about this on September 7.

FUNCTIONS IN PRC MARK KOREAN ANNIVERSARY

SK111452Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Colorful functions were held in China on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report from Peking.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Korean Friendship Association gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on September 7. Present there were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and the leading personnel and responsible functionaries concerned. The ambassador and staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Peking and members of the Korean film delegation on a visit to China were invited there.

Addressing the reception, Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, said: The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a big victory for the heroic struggles of the Korean people and a great epoch-making historical event in the annals of their revolutionary struggles.

The DPRK ambassador spoke next. The attendants of the reception raised toasts to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of the Korean people. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity. Earlier, on September 5, a celebration meeting was held in the China-Korea Friendship Hunghsing People's Commune.

A Korean film week began in China from September 7. An opening ceremony was held at the Capital Theatre in Peking on September 6, which was addressed by Szu-tu Hui-min, vice-minister of Culture of China, and the head of the Korean film delegation. After the ceremony, the Korean feature film "The High-Tension Line" was shown.

During the Korean film week, the Korean feature films "The High-Tension Line," "Taking Roots in the Land," "Comrades-in-Arms Meet Again" and "Among Sinister Plotters" will be screened in 16 cities of China including Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Kwangchow.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

SK05171Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 8 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations of many countries arrived in Pyongyang on September 7 by plane to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the delegations at the airport. They were greeted at the airport by Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, Yi Kun-mo, Chong Chun-ki, Hong Si-hak, Kong Chin-tae and Kang Hui-won and personages concerned.

Arriving in Pyongyang yesterday were: a party and government delegation of Mongolia headed by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; a party and government delegation of Bulgaria headed by Mitko Grigorov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice-president of the State Council; a party and government delegation of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Council of State;

A party and state delegation of the Soviet Union headed by N.M. Matchanov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; a party and government delegation of Hungary headed by Gyula Szeker, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; a party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Matej Lucan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and vice-premier of the government;

A delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Pietro Conti, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and member of Parliament; a delegation of the French Socialist Party headed by Philippe Machefer, member of the Directing Committee of the French Socialist Party and member of Senate; members of the family of Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, a delegation of the German Communist Party headed by Herman Gautier, vice-chairman of the German Communist Party; a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party headed by Jose Manuel Pedregosa, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and member of Parliament; a delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Raymond Guyot, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party;

A delegation of the Labour Party of Spain headed by Eladio Garcia Castro, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Party of Spain; a delegation of the Italian Socialist Party headed by Antonio Landolfi, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist party, member of its leadership and member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament; a delegation of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and the Swiss Progressive Organizations headed by Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; a delegation of the Workers Party of Switzerland headed by Rudolf Bantle, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Committee of the Workers Party of Switzerland and secretary of Basel Canton; a delegation of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France headed by Dominique Galle, general secretary of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France; a delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium headed by Maurice Magis, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium;

A government delegation of Venezuela headed by Fernando Gerbasi, permanent representative of the Republic of Venezuela to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization; a delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement headed by Andreas Christodoulidis, member of the Politburo and secretary in charge of press and propaganda of the Central Committee of PASOK; government and parliament delegation of India headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of labour and parliamentary affairs of the Republic of India.

A party and government delegation of Afghanistan headed by Dostagir Panjshiri, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and minister of public works; a party and government delegation of Equatorial Guinea headed by Nso Ndom Nsokle, member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea and chairman of the People's Assembly; a party and government delegation of Togo headed by Bibi Yao Savi de Tove, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of justice; a government delegation of Mali headed by Sekou Ly, state secretary for internal affairs of the Republic of Mali; a party and government delegation of Algeria headed by Mohamed Said Mazouzi, minister for ex-servicemen of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; a party and government delegation of Sierra Leone headed by D.F. Shears, member of the Central Committee of the All-Peoples Congress of Sierra Leone and minister of culture and tourism;

A delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico headed by Jose Encarnacion Perez, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico; a party and government delegation of Cameroon headed by Tonye Mbog Felix, minister of youth and sports of the United Republic of Cameroon; a party and government delegation of Senegal headed by Lamine Ba, member of the Bureau of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal and member of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party; a party and government delegation of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Flavio Peres dos Santos, member of the Steering Committee of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of social equipment and the environment; a party and government delegation of Angola headed by Punza Manuel Cuarta, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and chairman of the Uige Provincial Party Committee;

A delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica headed by William Reuben, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; a party and government delegation of Gambia headed by Alhaji Ibrahima Garba Jahumpa, member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Progressive Party of Gambia and former minister for finance and trade; a government delegation of Liberia headed by Charles A. Clarke, minister of state for presidential affairs and economic adviser to the presidency of the Republic of Liberia; a party and government delegation of Gabon headed by Jean Arsene Bounguenza, minister, special counsellor of the president of the Republic of Gabon and member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon;

A government delegation of Cape Verde headed by Alvaro Tavares, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cape Verde; government delegation of Guinea-Bissau headed by Alexandre Nunes Correia, secretary general of the State Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and member of the Autonomous Section Committee of Bissau; a government delegation of Upper Volta headed by Guedraogo Mousha Ernest, director of the secretariat of the foreign ministry of the Republic of Upper Volta; a delegation of the Zairian popular revolutionary movement headed by Kithima b. Ramazani, member of the Political Bureau and executive secretary of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement; a government delegation of Malaysia headed by Michael Chen Wing Sum, minister of housing and local information of the Federation of Malaysia;

A government delegation of Mauritius headed by Jeerajamy Lingadoss, minister of finance of the Republic of Mauritius; a party and government delegation of Mozambique headed by Feliciano Salomao, member of the Central Committee of Frelimo; special envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and ambassador of Denmark to our country Kjeld Vilhelm Mortensen; a government delegation of Iran headed by Mahmoud Esfandiar, ambassador of Iran to our country; delegate of Austrian Government Robert Marschik, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Austria; ambassador of Switzerland to our country Werner Sigg, special envoy of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland; and ambassador of Niger to our country Alzouma Tiecoura, delegate of the government of the Republic of Niger.

KIM IL-SONG HOSTS ANNIVERSARY BANQUET ON 9 SEPTEMBER

Guest List

SK100656Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 9 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 9 in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Cong-ok, O Chin-u, So Chol, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Kim Chung-nin, Chon Mun-sop, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Yi Kun-mo, Kim Hwan, Kim Man-kum, Pak Su-tong, Ho Tam, Kang Song-san, Kim Chol-man, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Chae-u, Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hi, Kong Chin-tae, Kim Tu-yong, Kang Hui-won and Pyon Chang-pok, and department directors of the Central Committee of the party, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personages of power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working peoples organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading personages of science, education, culture, arts, public health and the press and delegates of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (Kim Kwang-chon,) head of the South Korean people's delegation, Chang Kyong-su, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sim Han-sun, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in the So i-e' Union for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the relay group for conveying letters of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Sa-kyu, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the art troupe of Korean school children in Japan headed by Kim Chang-hyon, director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan headed by Choe In-hwa, chairman of the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Sportsmen in Japan, and the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Chong-min, director of the Kobe Korean high school.

Also invited to the banquet were delegations and delegates of many foreign countries who came to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Many other foreign comrades and friends and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries to our country were also invited.

When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, appeared in the banquet hall together with heads of foreign delegations, the attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed him with a loud applause. The banquet began with the playing of the national anthem. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a toast at the banquet.

The attendants raised glasses to the eternal prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, to the health of your heroic workers, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and the officers and men of the People's Army, to the health of the revolutionaries and the entire people of South Korea and all overseas compatriots, to the militant unity of all the progressive people and peace-loving people of the world and fraternal friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, Third World countries and all countries of the new-emerging forces, to the victory of the common cause of the world revolutionary people and to the health of heads of state, high-ranking leaders and noted personages of foreign countries who have come to celebrate our national holiday and diplomatic envoys.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae art troupe.

Kim's Toast

SK100010Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 10 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet on September 9 in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and made a toast. Follows the full text of the toast:

Dear comrades, esteemed foreign guests, today our people are celebrating in a grand style the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious motherland, with great national self-respect and pride.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proudly traversed a road of brilliant victory and glory over the past 30 years and performed immortal exploits that will shine forth for a long time in the history of our country.

Looking back very gladly and with deep emotion on the 30 years course of struggle covered by the republic, I offer warm congratulations to our heroic people who have struggled with all devotion for the founding of the republic and its consolidation and development, for the reunification of the country and the victory of the revolution.

More than 100 delegations have come to us from many countries of the world to celebrate the 30th birthday of our republic, and we are now in company with many heads of state and high-ranking leaders, and outstanding persons from various countries of the world. Their presence adds splendour to our national holiday and makes it more significant, and gladdens our people very much.

In behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I once again warmly welcome our dear guests from other countries and extend my deep thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of different countries who have sent us their envoys of friendship.

Attendance by the party and government delegations of many countries at the celebrations of our national holiday signifies their great support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause. Our people draw fresh strength and courage from the support and encouragement of foreign friends, and they are aglow with a desire to forge stronger ties of friendship with the peoples the world over.

Strengthening of friendship and unity with the peoples of the world is a **policy** followed by the government of the republic with all consistency. Ever since its inauguration, the government of the republic has striven to support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world and to promote friendship and unity with all countries that are friendly to us. In the future, too, it will render active support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world who are fighting for national independence and the building of a new society and will make untiring efforts to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries advocating independence.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will fight vigorously against imperialism and dominationism and for the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism, in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the peoples of the non-aligned states, Third World nations, in unity with all revolutionary people of the world.

Comrades, on this memorable occasion of celebrating the 30th birthday of the republic, I would propose a toast:

To eternal prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious motherland;

To the health of our veteran revolutionary comrades and the leading personnel of the party and the state who have devoted their all to the struggle for the independence of the country and for the republic;

To the health of our heroic workers, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals who are making strenuous efforts on all fronts of socialist construction for the prosperity and development of the republic and the successful implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan;

To the health of the officers and men of our valorous People's Army and people's security forces who are guarding the outposts of the motherland impregnably in defence of the security and stability of the revolutionary gains;

To the health of the workers in the fields of science, education, health service, literature and art and of press who are striving with all their wisdom and energies to speed up the building of socialist culture;

To the health of the political workers, administrative and economic workers and three-million members in all fields who are endeavouring selflessly for the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions;

To the health of the members of the South Korean people's delegation who are now here with us to celebrate our national holiday, and of the revolutionaries and all other people of South Korea.

To the health of comrade members of the congratulatory group of the Korean residents in Japan and the members of the delegations of our overseas compatriots who have come to the homeland on this significant red-letter day and all our fellow countrymen abroad;

To the militant solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the progressive people in Europe and all peace-loving people the world over;

To the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, non-aligned states, Third World nations and all countries of the new-emerging forces;

To the victory of the common cause of the revolutionary peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and the building of a new society;

To the health of the heads of state and high-ranking leaders of many countries of the world, prominent persons from foreign countries and diplomatic envoys who have come to commemorate our national holiday; and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Cambodian Delegation

SK120341Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea. Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Ho Tam and personage concerned Kim Kil-hyon were on hand. Present there was Sim Son, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Dinner Party

SK120342Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 arranged a dinner in honor of the party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea. Comrades Pak Song-chol and Ho Tam and personage concerned Kim Kil-hyon were present there. Also present was Sim Son, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to our country. The dinner passed in an amicable atmosphere.

Rwandan Delegation

SK120413Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of Rwanda which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hebarushaka Claudio, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior. Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned Kim Kil-hyon were on hand. Present there was Nyandwi Tharcisse, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to our country.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and chairman-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Liberian Delegation

SK120414Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the Liberian Government delegation which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Charles A. Clarke, minister of state for presidential affairs and economic adviser to the presidency of the Republic of Liberia. Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong were on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cameroon Delegation

SK120415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of Cameroon which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Felix Tonye Mbog, minister of youth and sports of the United Republic of Cameroon. Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned Yi Chong-mok were on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He also respectfully presented a precious gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Afghanistan Delegation

SK120507Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the Afghan party and government delegation which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and minister of public works. Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned Yi Chong-mok were present there.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Algerian Delegation

SK120507Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the Algerian party and government delegation which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mohamed Said Marouzi, minister for ex-servicemen of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, present there was Comrade Ho Tam. Chadly Mohamed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang, was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Iraqi Delegation

SK120426Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the Iraqi party and government delegation which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Taha Muhyi ad-Din Maluf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq. Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong. Fathi Husayi al-Ali ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to our country was on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Arab Republic of Egypt Delegation

SK120427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, minister of education and minister of state for scientific research of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Present there were Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned Yi Chong-mok. Hasan Shukri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country, was on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nigerian Delegation

SK120417Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA).-The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the Nigerian Government delegation which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Shehu Wunti, commissioner of transport of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Present there were Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of state, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of armed forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He also respectfully presented a precious gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GDR Delegation

SK120416Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Secretary of the Party Central Committee and member of the Council of State. Present there were Comrade Kim Hwan and personage concerned Kim Kil-hyon. Dietrich Jarck, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also on hand.

The head of the delegation Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Spanish Communist Delegation

SK090621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0302 GMT 9 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 8 received the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party. On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personage concerned Kim Yong-sun.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

10 September Banquet

SK110315Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner on September 10 in honour of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party which came to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personage concerned Kim Yong-sun. The dinner passed in an amicable atmosphere.

Spanish Communist Tours Metro

SK111203Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by its general secretary, Comrade Santiago Carrillo, visited the Pyongyang metro a few days ago.

The guests inspected with keen interest the newly built Kwangbok station and other stations and noted with deep admiration that the metro is grand and splendid. The guests were accompanied by personage concerned Kim Yong-sun.

PAK SONG-CHOL RECEIVES SOVIET, SYRIAN DELEGATIONS

SK130413Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol met and had friendly conversations with the party and state delegation of the Soviet Union headed by N.M. Matchanov, member of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and the party and government delegation of Syria headed by Suheil Sakarikh, member of the National Leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and minister of national students and public organizations which came to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2302 GMT on 12 September carries a similar item which adds the following: Personage concerned Yi Chong-mok and Soviet ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin were on hand.]

PREMIER RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

SK130407Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok on September 12 met and had a friendly conversation with the Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Matej Lucan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and vice-premier of the government, which came to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SOON ON ANNIVERSARY

SK130725Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia have sent a congratulatory message. The message reads as follows:

Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK,

Dear comrade, on the occasion of your national holiday marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the entire people of Czechoslovakia and ourselves, we send comradely greetings and hearty congratulations to the Central Committee of the KWP, the State Administration Council, the people of your country and to you.

The declaration of the DPRK on 9 September 1948 was a decisive milestone in the history of the Korean people who, along with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, embarked on socialist construction. Under the guidance of the KWP, the DPRK and the Korean people have scored many successes in their efforts for constructing a socialist society and developing the country for 30 years since the founding of the republic.

Socialist cooperative countries are consistently expressing internationalist solidarity with the Korean people. The working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are closely watching the Korean people's efforts and successes in implementing the tasks of the Second 7-Year National Economic Development Plan and are supporting the DPRK Government's proposals for the nation's peaceful and democratic reunification.

We are convinced that in the future, too, the traditional friendship and the relations of mutual cooperation between our two parties and countries will further develop in such a way as to be beneficial to the peoples of our two countries and be favorable and successful in further strengthening the unity of socialist cooperative countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, the KWP, the State Administration Council and the entire people of the DPRK new success in the efforts for your country's socialist construction and Korea's peaceful and democratic reunification and in the struggle for social development and world peace.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; 8 September 1978, Prague

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETS ETHIOPIAN COUNTERPART

SK121619Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Felleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia.

Hailing the 4th anniversary of the revolution in Socialist Ethiopia, he expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed in the future.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

SK121619Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defence of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In the message he noted that over the past 34 years the Bulgarian people and People's Army soldiers under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party have made great successes in the socialist construction of the country and in the struggle for defending the gains of the revolution and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations firmly sealed between the armies of the two countries through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle would be further strengthened and developed in the future.

RELATED MINISTER ARRIVED IN MOSCOW

SK121235N Seoul HAPTONG in English 0234 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

(Text) Seoul, 13 Sep (HAPTONG)--A six-member Korean delegation headed by minister of Health and Social Affairs Sim Hyon-hwak arrived in Moscow Tuesday on its way home after attending a 7-day international health conference in Alma-Ata. The Korean delegation will stay in the capital of the Soviet Union until Sept. 15 and return home via Tokyo. Minister Sim departed for the communist country on Sept. 7 to attend the international conference on primary health care sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Alma-Ata Sept. 6-11, becoming the first incumbent Korean cabinet member to visit the communist country.

BULGARIAN INVITATION TO ATTEND SPORTS TOURNAMENT

SK121235N Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

(Text) Seoul, 12 Sep (HAPTONG)--Bulgaria has invited South Korea to participate in an international goodwill volleyball tournament it hosts next year, it was learned here today. The leader of the Korean team to the world women's volleyball championship held recently in the Soviet Union said he was approached by an official of the Bulgarian team and received the unofficial invitation during the event.

South Korea has taken part in international sports events held in communist countries under the auspices of international organizations concerned, but has never attended any sports meet sponsored by any of the communist countries.

It was also known that Cuba, winner of the Soviet volleyball championship, has expressed its hope to visit South Korea for friendly games with a Korean selection. The Korean coach for a Peruvian women's national selection reportedly carried the Cuban message to Seoul. He is to inform the Cuban team of Korea's response to the proposal.

OPPOSITION LEGISLATORS TO CALL FOR RELEASE OF DISSIDENTS

SK130007 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0040 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

(Text) Seoul, 13 Sep (HAPTONG)--Bipartisan clashes over an opposition move to propose pardon for imprisoned dissident activists are looming large as the ruling camp has decided against dealing with what it called "political bills" during a regular parliamentary session opening on September 20. A ruling camp spokesman said today there would not be enough time for the 20-day legislative session to debate the opposition political bills. The ruling camp had planned to cut short the duration of the regular session by 35 to 37 days to free lawmakers to prepare themselves for the coming general election slated for December.

The opposition New Democrats, however, said they would propose an amendment to the parliamentary election law and a resolution calling on the government to grant imprisoned dissidents pardon during the coming legislative sitting and would fight for parliamentary consideration of the two proposals. An opposition spokesman said there would be enough time to deal with the opposition proposals if the duration of the coming session was cut down to about 20 days instead of 27 days. Floor leaders and their deputies of both ruling and opposition camps will start rounds of negotiation to discuss the agenda and schedule of the coming legislative session from today, according to parliamentary sources.

COMMENT ON STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV, 'INTERNATIONAL EXPANSIONISTS'

BK110620Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK

[Commentary: "What is the Purpose of Vietnamese Diplomacy in Southeast Asia?"]

[Text] The Vietnamese and their international expansionist masters have a strategic design to take over Southeast Asia physically, economically, politically and militarily, and more essentially to control the Strait of Malacca which is one of the most strategic waterways of the world. To implement their strategy to dominate Southeast Asia, the international expansionists have used the Vietnamese as the most important force to carry out its military, political and diplomatic activities. However, while pursuing this strategy, the international expansionists and the Vietnamese have encountered a great obstacle, because Kampuchea has firmly adhered to the stand of independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and nonalignment, and has not accepted the role of their puppet nor knelt down in surrender in the face of their aggression.

The general public has wondered how complicated the situation in Southeast Asia and the Strait of Malacca would become and how it would change if the international expansionists and the Vietnamese were able to subjugate Kampuchea. Would the international expansionists and the Vietnamese leave Southeast Asia and the Strait of Malacca alone to enjoy independence, peace and neutrality?

Peoples and countries in Southeast Asia and the world have already come to clearly understand and have become fully aware of the strategy of the international expansionists and the Vietnamese in Southeast Asia. In fact, the general public has already discovered the answer to the above question, for it has already learned that the international expansionists and the Vietnamese will never allow Southeast Asia and the Strait of Malacca to enjoy independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality.

The international expansionists and the Vietnamese have tried through all their poisonous and vicious military, political and diplomatic means to bring Southeast Asia under their domination. However, the destiny of Kampuchea and that of Southeast Asia are not to be decided by the international expansionists and the Vietnamese, but by the peoples of Kampuchea and the Southeast Asian countries themselves.

The Kampuchean people, who achieved a quick victory over the strategy of the international expansionists and the Vietnamese who attempted to smash Kampuchea with a single blow, strategically defeated them on 6 January 1978, forcing them to turn to a new strategy--the strategy of protracted warfare--which is the worst strategy the world's aggressors can use. For the, this strategy is bad in every respect, including both external and internal military, political, economic and diplomatic aspects. In fact, this is the best strategy for the peoples and countries who are struggling against aggressors of all stripes.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR HOSTS BANQUET FOR IENG SARY 7 SEPTEMBER

BK090520Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 7 September at the Phnom Penh guest house, Japanese Ambassador to Kampuchea His Excellency Shoji Sato hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary. Attending this banquet along with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were the comrade secretary general and several cadres of the Foreign Ministry. All colleagues of His Excellency Shoji Sato also attended.

Also present at this banquet were His Excellency Jamal ad-Din Thabit, Egyptian ambassador to Kampuchea; His Excellency Khamphan Vilachit, ambassador of the LPDR; Comrade Wang Yu-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC; Comrade (Povski Kondov), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Socialist Federation Republic of Yugoslavia; (U Khin Maung Win), Foreign Ministry cadre of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; and Comrade (Myzyri Trozani), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

On this occasion, His Excellency Shoji Sato and Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary toasted the steady development of the friendship between Kampuchea and Japan. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Returns to Peking Residence

BK100926Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At 1230 on 9 September 1978 His Excellency Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato and his colleagues returned to Peking by plane after completing a successful mission in Democratic Kampuchea. The comrade chief of protocol and a number of foreign ministry cadres went to Pochentong Airport to see off the Japanese envoy.

MASS MEETING IN JAPAN SUPPORTS STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

BK110631Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 September, a mass meeting was held in Nagoya, Japan in support of the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggression against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea. At the meeting, (Takamoto Tokumasu), chairman of the council of the Japanese-Kampuchean Friendship Association, vehemently denounced the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique for stubbornly persisting in aggressing against Kampuchea in order to implement its Indochina federation strategy and expand in Southeast Asia.

The problem between Kampuchea and the SRV is that the SRV seeks to become a regional power and that Kampuchea resolutely maintains its stand of defending its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, (Takamoto Tokumasu) said. He noted that the Vietnamese-Kampuchean quarrel is not a border dispute but is a war of aggression and a war to combat aggression. To strengthen the political alliance of Soviet social imperialism, the SRV has tried to pursue a policy of regional power through the creation of an Indochina federation. We must oppose this policy at all costs.

The meeting was followed by the showing of a documentary film on evidence of Vietnamese aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent and nonaligned country. The audience warmly applauded, expressing its vigorous support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against and expansionist Vietnamese.

TURKISH JOURNALISTS ARRIVE FOR VISIT 9 SEPTEMBER

BK100906Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At 1115 on 9 September 1978 Mehmet Ataberk, chief editor of the Turkish paper AYDINLIK, and Nuri Colakoglu, correspondent of that paper, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. At Pochentong Airport, the two Turkish journalists were given a cordial and warm welcome by the representative of the Democratic Kampuchean press and cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

IENG SARY MEETS FRENCH MARXIST-LENINIST CP DELEGATION

BK110525Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On 9 September at 1500 at the Phnom Penh guesthouse, Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee, spoke with Comrade Jacques Juquet, secretary general of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party and head of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegation now on a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Present at the meeting, in addition to Comrade Ieng Sary, were cadres of the KCP Central Committee's Committee for Foreign Relations and a number of comrades from responsible departments. All of the members of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegation also attended the meeting.

Comrade Ieng Sary and Comrade Jacques Juquet discussed the task of strengthening and developing the ties of revolutionary friendship between the parties and peoples of Kampuchea and France on the basis of equality, mutual respect and wholehearted support and assistance. The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and warm friendship, ended at 1730.

Hosts Banquet

BK111010Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 9 September at the Phnom Penh guest house, Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee, hosted a banquet in honor of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegation led by the Party's secretary general, Comrade Jacques Juquet. Attending the banquet in addition to Comrade Ieng Sary were cadres of the committee for foreign relations of the KCP Central Committee and a number of cadres from departments concerned. All members of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegation attended the banquet. Comrade Ieng Sary and Comrade Jacques Juquet made speeches welcoming the development of the ties of revolutionary friendship between the two parties and between the Kampuchean and French peoples and wishing the delegation a successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

After expressing warm welcome to the delegation, Comrade Ieng Sary said that the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party has raised high the banner of proletarian internationalism and has led the French working class and people in siding with the proletarian class, and with peoples and countries worldwide struggling against imperialist and expansionist powers and their followers to win to defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination.

The French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, working class and people encouraged, expressed solidarity with, and supported and assisted our Kampuchean people while we were struggling and shedding blood in the more than 5-year revolutionary war for national liberation against the devastating war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. They are continuing to actively support and assist us in our people's current struggle against the acts of territorial expansion and annexation of the Vietnamese and their expansionist master. Also, the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Political Bureau statement of 10 July 1978 constitutes a great encouragement to all of us. We wish to sincerely thank you for all this. Later, Comrade Ieng Sary went on to talk about the excellent current situation of the Kampuchean revolution.

He said that, particularly in the field of national defense, our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, under the correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, raising high the banner of national independence and national honor, and although enduring all sorts of hardships and suffering, have always depended on their own strength and have succeeded in defeating a series of acts of interference and subversion, coup attempts and large-scale offensives carried out by the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their master the expansionist power.

The great 6 January 1978 victory and the victories scored during the subsequent 8 months have provided even better conditions for our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army to remain in firm control of their national defense task.

The "quick fight and quick victory" strategy of the annexationist Vietnamese and the expansionist power has been shamefully defeated. The Vietnamese have been seriously and shamefully defeated. They suffer from domestic difficulties and from increasing isolation in the international arena.

Even though they have suffered such heavy and shameful defeats, the Vietnamese still persist in maintaining their Indochina Federation strategy in an attempt to annex Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean race. This is because the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese and the expansionist power want to turn Kampuchea into a bridgehead from which to pursue their expansionist aims in Southeast Asia.

Attempting to ameliorate the serious situation in the SRV, the expansionist power has set up air links and mobilized ships to bring thousands of military advisers and civilians and large quantities of weapons and military equipment into Vietnam. At the same time, the Vietnamese and the expansionist power have attempted to isolate Kampuchea through their hypocritical and tricky diplomatic activities in Southeast Asia.

Our democratic Kampuchean people and government vehemently condemn the acts of aggression against Kampuchea perpetrated by the expansionist power in collaboration with the Vietnamese. Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army will inflict even heavier and more shameful defeats on the master and all its lackeys who dare to commit aggression against Kampuchea. These maneuvers will not save the Vietnamese from destruction.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Ieng Sary said that our two peoples have maintained ties of friendship since the struggle against French colonialism. We are convinced that your visit will further develop the friendship between our two peoples and will provide an excellent opportunity for both sides to discuss and exchange views in order to further expand the revolutionary friendship and mutual understanding between our two parties.

On 17 April 1978 Comrade Secretary General Jacques Juquet expressed his respect and admiration for the Kampuchean people and his great pleasure at having the opportunity to pay this friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea as a representative of the workers and progressive people of France and as the first Frenchman to visit the country since the 17 April 1975 victory. Comrade Jacques Juquet said in the main as follows:

"At your invitation we have come from a distant country to meet you and the heroic Kampuchean people and to visit your glorious country. On behalf of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Central Committee we wish to deeply thank you. We also wish to express our respect and admiration for you and the strong emotions we felt at the moment of arrival in your fatherland.

"These feelings on the one hand stem from the fact that we come from a country which imposed vicious and barbaric colonialist combination over the Kampuchean people for many years, and on the other hand from what we have learned about the wonderful and exemplary historic conditions which led the Kampuchean people, under the guidance of the KCP with Comrade Pol Pot as leader, to victory over the U.S. imperialists and the local feudalist landowners. Having successfully completed the national democratic revolution climaxed by the great 17 April 1975 victory in Phnom Penh, the KCP is now continuing to lead the Kampuchean people in the new phase of the revolution of defending the independence of Democratic Kampuchea and carrying on socialist revolution and construction. In its every phase, the Kampuchean revolution is a great historic contribution to the struggle of the proletarian class and revolutionary peoples throughout the world.

"As representatives of the workers and peasants and of the most advanced revolutionary people in France, the members of our delegation wish to give resolute support in the spirit of proletarian internationalism to you in your task of fulfilling your duties in the current revolutionary phase, especially defending your fatherland against the acts of subversion and aggression perpetrated by the Vietnamese leaders, the imperialist power and the expansionist power.

"We are confident that the Kampuchean people, who defeated French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and who have the encouragement of and support and assistance from all the revolutionary peoples in the world, including our French people, will certainly triumph over the new aggressors of all stripes, even though these aggressors have received aid from the expansionist and hegemonic superpower. As before, the Vietnamese adventurers will be smashed and forced to retreat back to their country. The Kampuchean People will certainly add another historic victory to their previous victories.

"Our party hopes that diplomatic relations will be established between Kampuchea and France, a country of the second world, in accordance with the interests of Democratic Kampuchea and of the people of France and on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. France must abandon imperialism and neocolonialism and unconditionally respect the national independence and dignity of Democratic Kampuchea.

"Long live the glorious Kampuchean revolution!

"Long live the great Kampuchean people who have a 2000 year tradition of struggle!

"Long live the heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army!

"Long live glorious Democratic Kampuchea which has no ambition to annex any country and which has several times proclaimed this stand!

"Long live the fraternal KCP!

"Long live the KCP Central Committee and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot!

"Long live the unanimity of views on ideology and struggle which bind together the KCP and the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party!

"Long live Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought and proletarian internationalism!"

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere permeated with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP

BR0311043 Hanoi KPL in English 0945 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 Sep (KPL)-- A press communique has been issued on the recent visit to Laos of a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee [SAASC] led by Ivan Komzin, member of the committee's presidium. The communique said that the talks between a delegation of the Lao Committee for Solidarity With the Asian and African Peoples [LCSAAP] and the Soviet delegation took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

It said: "The delegation of the SAASC informed the delegation of the LCSAAP of the life and achievements of the Soviet people (especially of the people in the Turkmen SSR) in the building of communism, of the creative and peaceful labour of the Soviet people, of the new constitution of the USSR and of the constitutions of the federal republics. During the talks with the Lao comrades, the Soviet delegation underlined the growth of the international prestige of the young Lao People's Democratic Republic thanks to its successes in the socialist transformation and construction.

"The two parties exchanged opinion on the main trend of the Lao-Soviet cooperation. They found that the cooperation between the two countries in all domains was unceasingly deepened. The two parties discussed certain problems of the movement for solidarity with the Asian and African peoples. They laid stress on the important role of the SAASC in the reinforcement of the ties between the representatives of public opinion in the LPDR and the USSR, its aid to the young LPDR, its support for the struggle of the peoples for the definitive liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid. They also underlined the contribution made by the LCSAAP to the movement for Afro-Asian solidarity, the importance of its participation in the work of the last two consultative conferences of representatives of the committees of socialist countries for solidarity in Moscow in 1976 and in Prague in 1977.

"The delegation of the SAASC expressed its sincere gratitude to the LCSAAP for giving it an opportunity to visit the LPDR and to inquire into the Lao people's life and for reserving it a warm hospitality. The two parties underlined the importance of the visit to the LPDR of the first delegation of the SAASC and expressed their satisfaction at the development of the ties between the two countries. They declared in favour of further reinforcement of bilateral contacts, including the exchange of delegations, information, periodicals, etc....

"The Soviet delegation conveyed to the Lao party the invitation of the SAASC to send a delegation of the Lao public opinion to the USSR in 1979 in order to make itself familiar with the activities of the SAASC and to exchange views on the current problems of the movement for Afro-Asian solidarity. The Lao delegation accepted the invitation with pleasure and promised to inform the Soviet side of the date of the visit. The two parties expressed their conviction that the close ties between the committees of solidarity of the LPDR and the USSR will help strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

THE NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED BY LOCAL MEETING

BR031153Y Hanoi KPL in English 0959 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Sep (KPL)--The Lao Committee for Support for Korea's Reunification last night held a 1,000-strong meeting in Vientiane, marking the 30th national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9, 1948).

On the presidium were Kham-ouan Boupha, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and vice president of the committee, many executive members on the committee, and Yom Tae-chun, ambassador of the DPRK to Laos. Addressing the meeting, vice minister Kham-ouan Boupha warmly greeted this historic event of the Korean people and appreciated their great victories in the 30 years of national defence, socialist construction and struggle for national reunification. He affirmed the firm solidarity and friendship of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the government and people of Laos with the Workers Party, the government and the people on the DPRK. He also voiced the Lao people's full support for the Korean people's struggle for peaceful and independent reunification of their country.

For his part, Ambassador Yom Tae-chun warmly praised the friendship between the two countries and expressed thanks to the Lao party, government and people for supporting the Korean people's socialist construction and struggle for national reunification. The meeting was followed by a film show on socialist construction in the DPRK.

Ambassador Hosts Reception

BK111027Y Hanoi KPL in English 0940 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 Sep (KPL)--Yom Tae-chun, Ambassador to Laos, and Mrs Chun, on the evening of September 9 gave a reception to mark the 30th national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among those present were Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP CC and minister at the Premier's Office; Sanan Souththichak, Central Committee member of the LPRP and minister of communication, public works and transport; Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the LPRP CC and minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism; Khamphai Boupha, deputy foreign minister; other ministers, vice ministers; a number of members of the Lao Supreme People's Council; and other senior officials of army and public offices of Laos. Representatives of the diplomatic corps and of international organizations in Vientiane also attended.

Ambassador Yom Tae-chun and deputy foreign minister Khamphai Boupha raised toasts to the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of Laos and DPRK, and to the health of the party and state leaders of the two countries. They also wished for the constant development of the friendly relationship and the militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Korea. The reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS GREET BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

Phoun Sipaseut

BK091204Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK

[8 September greetings message from Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov]

[Text] To comrade Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

On the occasion of the 34th national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I am proud to express salutations and my warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party, government and the fraternal Bulgarian people.

Under the correct leadership of the Bulgarian communist party led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the heroic and industrious Bulgarian people have recorded many achievements and are concentrating all their strength on swiftly developing socialist construction in accordance with the 5-year plan adopted by the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, aimed at turning the People's Republic of Bulgaria into a developed socialist country with advanced and modern industry and agriculture, developed culture, science and technology, strong national defense and a higher standard of living for the people. I wish to congratulate you for these successes and regard them as my own. I take this opportunity to wish you, comrade, good health and great success in carrying out your honorable tasks. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Bulgaria develop with each passing day!

Vientiane, 8 September 1978

[Signed] Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the LPDR Government

Kaysone Phomvihan, Souphanouvong

EK081227Y Hanoi KPL in English 1024 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Sep (KPL)--Lao leaders have sent a joint message to Bulgarian leaders, greeting the 4th national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (September 9). The message, signed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Government, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the Lao Supreme People's Council, was addressed to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council; Vladimir Bonev, president of the Presidium of the National Assembly; and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It said: "Developing their glorious revolutionary traditions and continuing the cause of Georgi Dimitrov, their great leader and well-known and outstanding internationalist revolutionary, the heroic Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have devoted all their energy and talents to building socialism, firmly and steadily taking the country forward, thereby turning Bulgaria into a socialist country with a modern industry and agriculture, and an advanced culture and science, with the people's living conditions constantly improving and a strong national defence. The position and prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are being constantly heightened in the international arena.

These great achievements of the Bulgarian people have not only strengthened the forces of the socialist system and the defence of peace and security in Europe and elsewhere, but also constitute a moral encouragement to the struggles for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism. We warmly hail and take great pride in these achievements and consider them as ours. Over the past years, the party, government and people of Bulgaria have supported and assisted the just struggle of the Lao people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen as well as the current socialist transformation and construction in Laos. On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We wish you good health and the Bulgarian people new and still greater successes in implementation of the seventh 5-year plan worked out by the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria in order to build developed socialism in Bulgaria. May the friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Bulgaria develop day by day."

NEWSPAPER REACTIONS TO PHAM VAN DONG'S VISIT

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK110224Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Sep 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating"]

[Text] All the overtime put in by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien on Saturday seems to have paid off handsomely since there are extremely bright spots in the joint statement signed by the prime ministers of Thailand and Vietnam. Communist countries seem to attach a lot of importance to the actual wording of joint statements and treaties as can be seen from the Paris Peace Treaty which took years to hammer out and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty which, after a three-year stand off, took 10 days to find the correct wording.

Although there is much to be happy about in the joint statement, there is no reason for euphoria since whatever be the spirit and wording of a joint statement the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The time-span and the effectiveness with which the main points in the joint statement will be implemented are the main considerations. The four bright spots in the joint statement are that Vietnam will not aid communist insurgents in Thailand, that it is subscribing to the concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (Zopfan), that a definite date has been set for a joint commission to repatriate refugees of the French-Indochina war and that both countries will study "the possibility, scope and form of cooperation" in fishery.

As for aid to communist insurgents, China has given Thailand the same assurance but Peking has been more honest in the fact that it qualified the assurance by saying that the Communist Party of China may assist the Communist Party of Thailand although the government will not. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has not made any such reservations and whether such exists or not no one can tell at present.

As for Zopfan, the joint statement, obviously at the insistence of the Vietnamese, contains three extra words--independence, stability and prosperity--but the word 'independence' has not been qualified by 'genuine', a word to which ASEAN foreign ministers, gathered recently in Phatthaya, took very strong exception. We are also happy to hear that Mr Pham Van Dong, in his press conference, said that there was no difference between the two words 'independence' and 'freedom' since there is nothing more important than freedom and independence.

We are also happy that the two leaders have set a date for the meeting of the joint commission for the repatriation of refugees. Although the setting up of the joint commission has been agreed upon three times before Mr Pham Van Dong's visit, this is the first time we know that the first meeting will be held on Oct 16. There is a fly in the ointment, however, since the joint statement does not say that all the refugees, numbering about 40,000 persons, will be taken back.

From our point of view the greatest victory Thailand has scored in economic relations between the two countries is to secure Vietnamese agreement on the exchange of delegations of experts to study cooperation in fishing. This is a very thorny problem although any such cooperation will be of immense benefit to both nations. Up to now we have not been able to secure such cooperation with our friendly neighbours and if the government can make a breakthrough in fishing with the Vietnamese Government, it will be proud feather in General Kriangsak's cap.

POST on Communique

BK120128Y Bangkok POST in English 12 Sep 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Sincerity Is the Key Word"]

[Text] The declaration by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong that Vietnam will not support communist insurgency was the first ever made by a top Vietnamese official. For a long time it has been known that the Vietnamese communists have been actively supporting Thai communist insurgents, particularly in the northeast, with arms, funds and training. Mr Pham Van Dong made his announcement in answer to a question by a reporter who asked how he could reconcile continuing support for the Thai communist insurgency with a pledge in a joint statement he had signed with Prime Minister Kriangsak Nammanan.

Another important provision calls for repatriation of Vietnamese nationals in "a reasonable and logical way responding to the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries". It is noted here that the joint commission set up to discuss and settle the question of repatriation will hold its first meeting in Bangkok on October 16.

Having been engaged in hostilities previously, Thailand and Vietnam have now reached agreement which, according to the joint statement, "lays the foundation for durable friendship and cooperation as well as for mutual understanding and trust between our two countries". This friendship and cooperation will contribute to peace and stability in the region, although the two governments have not decided on a common view regarding the desirability of Southeast Asia being an area of "peace, freedom and neutrality as well as stability and prosperity".

On the whole there seems to have been more agreement than disagreement. The joint statement is a historic document with high-sounding objectives. Whether the objectives will be attained or not only time can tell.

There are historical reasons for some doubt that the sentiments expressed in the joint statement will be translated into action. However, we hope that in this case history will not repeat itself. We believe the Vietnamese Government and people have so much at stake in peace and stability in the region that they will not do anything to disrupt the relationship that has now been established.

The accords contained in the joint communique and Mr Pham Van Dong's pledge are certainly not expedients which Hanoi needs for the present while it recovers from the war. They are more than that--they signal the beginning of an era of genuine peaceful coexistence. But sincerity of purpose of both sides is required to make the era a reality.

POST on Press Conference

BK110259Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Sep 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong declared yesterday that Vietnam will not support the communist insurgency or other activity which will adversely affect Thailand. "We will respect the independence and sovereignty of Thailand and will avoid anything that will cause misunderstanding", he told a press conference at the Erawan Hotel a few hours before he left for Hanoi.

He was answering a question which asked him to elaborate on the agreement mentioned in a joint statement issued by the Thai and Vietnamese prime ministers that the two countries "will refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, from carrying out subversion, direct or indirect, against each other, and from using force or threatening to use force against each other."

He said he had made such a pledge to Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and was reiterating it to the public. "We have won our independence in a costly battle and there is nothing more dear to us than our independence. The extent to which we value our freedom and independence shows the extent to which we respect your freedom and independence." He asked the press to publish his statements in Thailand as clearly as he made them.

General Kriangsak was present throughout the press conference. He had signed a joint statement with prime minister Dong at Government House earlier in the morning. Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun signed with Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau a postal and telecommunications agreement.

The Vietnamese prime minister departed for home at 11:30 am with General Kriangsak wishing him farewell. He inspected a guard of honour before leaving in a special plane. Present were cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the armed services and representatives of the Vietnamese community.

During the press conference, Prime Minister Dong spoke in Vietnamese. A Vietnamese official translated his statements into Thai. When a question was asked in English it was translated into Vietnamese and the answer was given in Vietnamese with translation into Thai.

The prime minister said that his visit was "a great success." The joint statement lays the principles for promoting friendship to provide benefits for the two countries and for the region. He said that from the prime minister on to the Thai people everyone showed warm friendship and desire for good relations not only for the present but for the future. He was "most happy."

He was most impressed with the audience granted by his majesty the king and with the Emerald Buddha. He also mentioned the classical performances he saw at the National Theatre. He praised the press for constructive coverage which "will promote good relations."

This was the beginning of a new friendship, he noted. "It will promote freedom, independence, neutrality, peace and prosperity, and this will bring about progress, one step at a time. As we move forward, one firm step after another, we will reach our objectives."

Asked what impressed him most, the Vietnamese prime minister said: "Very difficult to answer. But in addition to what I had said earlier, I wish to mention first, my first visit here; second, our growing friendship; third, cooperation by the press and lastly, my fortune in meeting many friends in Thailand, particularly Prime Minister Kriangsak. "With such people, we can solve any problem."

Asked how the Vietnamese-proposed "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" is connected with ASEAN, he said: "The joint statement mentions ASEAN. ASEAN has its own views, as everybody knows. As for us, we spoke only of our views. We will try our best to have independence, freedom, peace, neutrality and progress to restore regional peace. From there we can move to peace in other regions of the world."

Asked about the non-signing of a treaty of friendship and peace, he said: "It is satisfactory. We have to do everything step by step."

Asked for his opinion about a statement by the French foreign minister that the region should be free from foreign intervention, he said: "All independent countries prevent outside powers from interfering in their internal and regional problems."

On the Sino-Vietnamese border and the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, Dong said, "I will do my best to restore peace to my country which will in turn bring peace to the region. We have to reach understanding stage by stage."

Asked what conditions Vietnam will place on repatriation of about 50,000 to 60,000 Vietnamese refugees, he said: "The joint statement is clear about this. The problem will be solved on the basis of friendship. Both our countries will do our best about the problem."

Asked why he preferred "independence" to "freedom" in the wording for the Vietnamese "zone of peace", he said: "We like both equally. There's nothing more valuable than independence and freedom. The Vietnamese people consider these more important than anything else. It's the right of any individual country to decide what is important to itself."

Asked about Vietnamese membership of Comecon, Dong said: "I'm glad for the question. Formerly, our country has had close relations with Comecon. At present we intend to expand economic relations with all countries. We have been promoting trade with East European countries. We also hope to open trade with the United States."

Dong sidestepped a query about reports that Hanoi has agreed to shelve its claim for war compensation from the United States. He answered merely to the effect that "actions speak louder than words." According to diplomatic source, however, the Vietnamese are believed to have renounced their insistence on compensation as a precondition for opening talks with the United States on normalising relations.

Thai Language Press Comments

BK111133Y [Editorial Report BK] Five Thai language dailies--MATICHON, ATHIT, THAI RAT, SIAM RAT and SIANG PUANGCHON--during 7 to 9 September carried editorials commenting on SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's 6-10 September visit to Thailand.

MATICHON's 7 September page 3 editorial entitled: "A Friend Next Door," notes that the previous war in Indochina has done much damage to Vietnam which that country must try to heal. It says: "It is essential that neighboring countries in this region forge strong bonds of friendship and particularly economic cooperation." The editorial points out that the economic stability of Thailand's neighboring countries can help restore permanent peace and strengthen close relations in this region, and says: "The visit to Thailand of the Vietnamese leader can be regarded as a good omen that will breed economic cooperation between the two countries."

MATICHON continues: "We believe that a friend next door is more important than a distant friend because we want to solve the problems of conflicts and misunderstandings which occurred in the past, on the basis of goodneighborliness." In conclusion, the editorial says: "We believe that both countries are fully exerting efforts to create good living conditions for their own people as well as political and economic stability, but it will be very difficult to solve their economic problems if they do not help each other."

ATHIT's 7 September editorial on page 7 entitled: "Thai-SRV," says that the SRV premier's visit marks a significant step in Thai-SRV relations as "It is the first time that a Vietnamese prime minister has paid an official visit to Thailand since the unification of the two Vietnams." The editorial notes that Vietnam is engaged in reconstruction after the Vietnam war and that since Thailand is seeking markets for its exports, "Thailand should engage in economic cooperation with Vietnam. The belief that assisting a communist country could prove to be detrimental to the country providing assistance should cease to exist."

On Vietnam's conflict with the PRC and Cambodia the ATHIT editorial says: "As a country which cherishes peace, Thailand should refrain from siding with any side, particularly as it has diplomatic relations with China, Vietnam and Cambodia."

On the alleged Vietnamese support for Thai communist terrorists the ATHIT editorial concludes: "As both Thailand and Vietnam respect the policy of not interfering in each other's internal affairs, it is Thailand's responsibility to solve its own internal insurgency problem and Vietnam should not interfere in the problem."

THAI RAT's 8 September page 3 editorial entitled: "The Problem That Should Be Solved," says that the SRV Premier's visit to Thailand "Promotes good understanding and cooperation in this region and provides a good opportunity for both Thailand and Vietnam to bring the problems of suspicion and misunderstanding to the negotiating table to pave the way for mutual cooperation."

The editorial continues that the SRV premier has shown his desire for trade and economic cooperation between his country and Thailand and for joint efforts to repatriate some 50,000 Vietnamese nationals who fled Vietnam to Thailand during the political crisis in that country 20 years ago. Noting the favorable relations between the two countries, THAI RAT states the belief that the Thai and Vietnamese leaders should not have any difficulty in starting work on the repatriation of the Vietnamese back to Vietnam.

The THAI RAT editorial concludes: "Friendship between the two countries will continue to flourish provided that both sides cherish peace. The SRV premier's visit, besides signifying close relations between the two countries, will help find solutions to the problems that should be solved."

SIAM RAT's 9 September page 5 editorial: "Forget the Past and Start Anew," quotes Pham Van Dong as saying that both Thailand and Vietnam should forget the past and start working together for friendly relations and cooperation. The editorial agrees with the SRV premier, noting that talking about the past can spoil the good atmosphere during the Vietnamese leader's visit to Thailand.

The editorial continues: "However, we believe that there should be an exception. Many things in the past have helped create friendly relations and mutual sympathy between Thailand and Vietnam. Therefore, there is no harm in bringing up these good issues for discussion again. For example, a large number of Vietnamese nationals fled to Thailand during the war in that country. The Thai Government has been assisting and treating them with hospitality and humanitarianism and making them feel as if they were in their homeland."

The SIAM RAT editorial concludes: "The government should urgently bring this issue up in negotiations with the Vietnamese Government" in order to assist the repatriation of those Vietnamese who wish to return to their country.

ATHIT on 9 September carries a page 7 editorial entitled: "The Thai-SRV Relations, Beware of the Troublemakers." The editorial cites the outcome of the 7 September talks between Kriangsak Chamanan and Pham Van Dong in Bangkok and says: "Thailand has taken a correct position and gained an advantageous position in Southeast Asia."

Praising the government of Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan for its farsightedness, the paper says: "First caution should be taken against any external efforts to stir up the good atmosphere and tamper with Thailand's foreign policy.

"Thailand must always remember that it must avoid concluding any agreement with the three superpowers who want to use it as a power balance. In foreign relations, Gen Kriangsak Chamranan is believed to be able to prevent Thailand's foreign policy from being tied to that of any superpower."

The AIHIT editorial continues: "More important is the attempt to interfere with Thailand's foreign policy by certain elements inside the country... during the period of the Thanin government, an antisocialist policy was implemented. That government even declared itself the enemy of the neighboring socialist countries just to satisfy the desire of a group of backward individuals who still admittedly have considerable influence over internal politics."

The editorial concludes: "We believe that the government will carefully and intelligently look into this matter and take drastic actions against any groups who attempt to obstruct its correct policy, even if they are in government service."

SIANG PUANGCHON's 9 September page 3 editorial entitled: "Southeast Asia," says that the anticommunist policy of Thailand's previous government had adversely affected relations between Thailand and Vietnam and notes: "Each country has the right to choose its own administrative system."

The paper notes: "The visit to Thailand of the SRV premier marks the beginning of a good atmosphere between the two countries as well as sincere cooperation at various levels and in various fields of mutual interests. The type of welcome accorded to the Vietnamese leader by the Thai prime minister and people reflects their understanding of the political situation."

The SIANG PUANGCHON editorial concludes: "Southeast Asia is an important potential market for the superpowers. As a matter of fact, the countries of this region have been suffering trade deficits with the superpowers because they have failed to unite and jointly use their own natural resources to create bargaining power. The visit to Thailand of the SRV premier will serve the interests of the two countries to a certain extent."

PHAM VAN DONG ON RELEASE OF ARRESTED ROK DIPLOMATS

BK110603Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Sep 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said yesterday the release of three South Korean diplomats held in his country would depend on future negotiations. The three were diplomats in the South Korean Embassy at the end of the Vietnam war in 1975 and were last known under arrest at a prison in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. They include the charge d'affaires at the embassy.

KRIANGSAK OFFERS CREDIT LINE TO SRV TO BUY GOODS

BK090145Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Sep 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Thailand has offered Vietnam a long-term credit line to purchase merchandise from Thailand, informed sources said yesterday. The credit line, which will be worth some 100 million baht of goods, will carry a 5 percent interest rate, the sources said. The offer was made by Prime Minister Gen. Kriangsak Chamranan to visiting Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong during their private talks yesterday, the sources said. The offer will help Vietnam in her economic rehabilitation after the end of the war. Some agricultural products, including sugar, and textile items as well as cement are expected to be some of the items Thailand has offered to sell to Vietnam under the offer.

SIXTH SESSION OF TALKS WITH PRC REPORTED 12 SEPTEMBER

0W121204Y Hanoi VNA in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--The sixth session of the vice ministerial talks between Vietnam and China on the question of the Hoa in Vietnam was held here this morning.

[Hanoi International Service in English at 1000 GMT on 12 September carries a similar item which adds: At this session Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung spoke first. He just mad up repeated distortions of the agreement between the two countries concerning the problem of Hoa people. He slandered Vietnam's unwavering policy and put the blame onto the Vietnamese side.]

In his speech, Vietnamese head delegate Hoang Bich Son concentrated on the question of the Hoa in south Vietnam.

Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung in his speech put forward a so-called four-point policy allegedly designed to settle the question of the Hoa in Vietnam. It, however, is a repetition of the old slanders and absurd demands already made by the Chinese side in the previous sessions. Once again, the Chinese delegate repeated his intention about the agreement between the central committees of the two parties on the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam, which the Vietnamese side has many times categorically refuted. The Chinese delegate also continued his attacks against the Vietnamese Government policy on socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and commerce in south Vietnam. In particular he rejected the four-point proposal put forward by the Vietnamese side at the recent fifth session aimed to settle the question of the Hoa in Vietnam.

Vice Minister Hoang Bich Son severely refuted the slanderous allegations of the Chinese side. He particularly dealt with the arrogant demand of the Chinese side that Vietnam must take the Vietnamese citizens back. The Vietnamese vice minister pointed out that those who have been enticed or coerced to go to China are not puppets whom the Chinese side may, whenever the need arises, call Chinese residents or victimized Chinese and now Vietnamese citizens when the Chinese side wants to push them back to Vietnam. As in the previous session, the Chinese side continues to heap abuse on the socialist transformation policy regarding private capitalist industry and commerce in south Vietnam. This proves only that the Chinese side is deliberately shielding the bourgeoisie among the Hoa in south Vietnam.

Hoang Bich Son Statement

0W121805Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text of statement by SRV head delegate Hoang Bich Son at the sixth session of the Vietnam-China talks on the Hoa people issue held in Hanoi on 12 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Today I listened to head delegate Chung Hsi-tung's views on our four-point proposal advanced at the previous session. However, my expectations were not met. Nevertheless, I will wait for him to express his views in subsequent sessions. As for the Chinese head delegate's statement at the previous session, I already expressed my initial views at that session. Moreover, in my statements at the second and fifth sessions, I clarified the problems dealt with by the Chinese head delegate. Today, I will speak on a number of points:

1. Did the 1955 agreement between the central committees of the two parties substantially cover the problem of Hoa people in South Vietnam?

At the first session, head delegate Chung Hsi-tung, when dealing with the 1955 agreement between the central committees of the two parties, said that the problem of Chinese residents in South Vietnam would be negotiated and settled by the two countries after South Vietnam's liberation.

At the fifth session, the Chinese head delegate said the following with regard to the 1955 agreement between the central committees of the two parties: "The work related to Chinese residents in South Vietnam will be temporarily led by the Chinese side. The problem of Chinese residents in South Vietnam will be negotiated by the two countries only after the liberation of South Vietnam. These Chinese residents will gradually be educated and converted into Vietnamese citizens."

When I asked, from what document and on what day were the Chinese side's statements regarding the 1955 agreement on the problem of Hoa people in southern Vietnam drawn and between whom the agreement was reached, the Chinese head delegate replied: In March 1956 the Vietnamese party Central Committee sent a message informing the Chinese party Central Committee about entrusting the work related to Chinese residents in South Vietnam to the Chinese leadership.

From the explanations given by the Chinese side, it is clear that what China calls the 1955 agreement between the central committees of the two parties on the question of the Hoa people in South Vietnam, was each time interpreted differently, adulterated and even grossly distorted to fit China's needs.

Once again, may I recall that no agreement was reached in 1955 between the Vietnamese and Chinese parties on the question of the Hoa in South Vietnam. In 1955 the Chinese party only informed the Vietnamese party that it should clearly distinguish the work related to Chinese residents in Southeast Asian countries from the revolutionary movement of these countries' peoples, that Overseas Chinese should sympathize with the revolutionary movement in these countries but should not participate in the revolutionary movement as Chinese residents, and that those who volunteered to participate in the revolution in these countries should take up the citizenship of these countries and stop taking part in the work related to Chinese residents.

Under the leadership of the Vietnamese party, the broad masses of Hoa people joined the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and, in 1975, together with the rest of the South Vietnamese people, the Hoa in South Vietnam were completely liberated. This is an undeniable historical fact.

2. The Vietnamese of Chinese origin in South Vietnam are Vietnamese citizens. They enjoy full citizenship in an independent, unified and socialist Vietnam. As I said at the second session, in 1956 when the Ngo Dinh Diem administration forced the Hoa to take up Vietnamese citizenship, we objected to this. Meanwhile, we urged the Hoa to participate in the anti-U.S. resistance to liberate themselves. At that time tens of thousands of Hoa refused to adopt Vietnamese citizenship. But the majority of Hoa people, for some reason, adopted Vietnamese citizenship. Right after the complete liberation of South Vietnam, we organized the registration of foreigners. Those Hoa who registered as such have been treated as foreigners. As for those who maintained their Vietnamese citizenship, they have been allowed to enjoy all the rights of Vietnamese citizens.

During the first days of liberation, the revolutionary administration brought political, economic, cultural and social rights to laboring Chinese as well as Vietnamese. Hundreds of thousands of Hoa working people have gained employment, thus forever ending their lives as hired workers and becoming the real owners of factories and enterprises.

In the elections for the unified National Assembly throughout the country and for people's councils at all levels in 1976, the Hoa enthusiastically used their citizenship rights. In Ho Chi Minh City in particular three Hoa were elected to the National Assembly. Many Hoa have been appointed to important positions in the leading apparatuses of several administrative levels, mass organizations and enterprises. More than 100,000 children of Hoa people, including those of bourgeois Hoa families, are attending general schools, colleges and vocational middle schools without having to pay tuition. In the 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th precincts, many Hoa, who in the past had to live in slums or in cemeteries, have been moved to new, roomier dwellings. Many Hoa youngsters who fell victim to social vices in the old regime have been reeducated, have been cured of disease and have had their dignity restored as new citizens.

These true facts suffice to show that the Vietnamese party and government policy toward the Hoa is very correct. They also completely refute the slander of the Chinese side concerning the so-called "discrimination against, ostracism, persecution and expulsion" of the Hoa by Vietnam.

It is regrettable that at the recent session the Chinese side deliberately used the so-called "victimized Chinese residents" to slander the Vietnamese party and state policy on socialist transformation of private capitalist trade in southern Vietnam and on the building of new economic zones in Vietnam. The Chinese side thought that in so doing it could discredit Vietnam, but the hard fact remains that its vituperation and defamatory words prove only that the Chinese side is siding with the bourgeoisie among the Hoa and wants to maintain their exploitation of both Hoa and Vietnamese and oppose socialist transformation in southern Vietnam, while broad masses of Hoa working people have approved of, supported and actively implemented the Vietnamese party and state policy. They said: Hoa or Vietnamese, exploiting bourgeoisie are all alike. If exploitation is not abolished, both Hoa and Vietnamese will have to suffer from ill-treatment and destitution all their lives.

In Ho Chi Minh City, where there is a large concentration of Hoa, it is the Hoa workers and toilers once serving as slave laborers of bourgeois owners who have actively participated in the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade. In the 5th, 6th and 11th precincts in particular, thousands Hoa workers have joined various work teams in charge of carrying out this transformation. Enlightened by the realities of their working lives and protracted struggle under the old regime, they have never confused the boundary between classes despite the insidious tricks used by provocateurs among the Hoa to distort facts.

Only the path of socialist revolution can lead to the complete liberation of the Hoa people and turn them into the real masters of their own lives and of the country to which they have been attached for so many generations. Reality is the most eloquent witness. No distortion and no slander can blur or discredit the correct positions and policies of the Vietnamese party and state.

3. The Chinese residents in southern Vietnam and the problems to be solved:

Speaking at the fifth session, head delegate Chung Hsi-tung pointed out that there are Chinese residents in southern Vietnam and that there is the question of Chinese residents which must be settled.

I would like to recall the fact that at the previous sessions I already said that there are a number of Chinese residents in southern Vietnam who formerly refused to adopt Vietnamese citizenship. They are carrying identity cards from Taiwan or Hong Kong. Some have adopted the citizenship of other countries. They numbered more than 10,000 at the time of the liberation of southern Vietnam. In recent years a large number of them have left for other countries.

Nevertheless, the number of Chinese residents has increased to the present figure of almost 30,000 due to the fact that about 26,000 Chinese residents terrorized and expelled by the Kampuchean authorities have fled to Vietnam. So, there are many Chinese residents in southern Vietnam at present, and their problems also require an urgent solution. They are true flesh and blood Chinese residents, and a great number of them are actually victimized residents. By raising the problem of Chinese residents and victimized Overseas Chinese in southern Vietnam does the Chinese side mean these persons and does it want to discuss this question with us? We are always ready to discuss this question with the Chinese side.

It should be pointed out that while our two delegations are continuing our talks here, the Chinese side has continued to carry out acts of trouble-making and provocation at the Vietnamese border.

At 1930 on 8 September the Chinese side sent more than 100 hooligans armed with sticks and other weapons to the border area at Bac Luan Bridge, Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh Province, to provoke Vietnamese cadres and border guards on duty. At 2025 the Chinese side fired round after round of AK and CKC shells for 30 minutes along 2 km of the border from Thac Cong Vien area to the Luc Lam crossroads in Xuan Hoa village, Mong Cai. In the meantime, the Chinese public security station in the area beat gongs and sounded the alert, creating tension along the border.

Once again the vile slanders uttered by the Chinese side at the negotiating table and its incorrect acts in reality have exposed the so-called "good will and determination" of the Chinese side in the talks on the Hoa people question. So long as China continues to use the question of Hoa people--whether in the north or in the south--as a tool to oppose Vietnam, the question cannot be settled fundamentally. That is why at the previous session we said the key to settle the question of Hoa people in Vietnam is that the Chinese side should stop using this question as a political card to carry out its hostile policy toward Vietnam.

The four-point proposal which the Vietnamese Government delegation put forward at the last session has sufficiently demonstrated the Vietnamese side's serious stand and unchanged good will. This proposal is aimed at removing the source of the differences and disputes between Vietnam and China on the question of Hoa people so that the Hoa can remain in Vietnam without worry, carry on their normal life and join the entire Vietnamese people in socialist construction. At the same time, this proposal also aims at creating favorable conditions for the departure of those Hoa and Chinese residents who want to leave for China.

We hope that the Chinese side will seriously study and positively respond to our proposals so that the question of Hoa people in Vietnam can be correctly and appropriately settled in conformity with the wishes of the Vietnamese and Chinese people, thus contributing to preserving the time-honored friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

ENCROACHMENT BY ARMED PRC BOATS, MURDER OF FISHERMAN REPORTED

BF150027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At 0930 on 12 September, while Mr Vu Dinh Phuc, age 35, a native of Trang Le, Tra Co village, Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh Province, along with his elder brother, Vu Tien Nhieu, 40, and his nephew, Vu Tien Phi, 14, were fishing from a small boat in Con Ten which is also known as Con Tai Xec, about 1,500 meters from Tra Co village, 2 Chinese armed boats intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters off Mong Cai district. After trying in vain to capture Mr Phuc's boat, the armed Chinese boats opened fire. A bullet hit Mr Vu Dinh Phuc in the left side of his back and pierced through the right side of his chest, killing him instantly. Mr Vu Dinh Phuc was the breadwinner of his family. His wife and his four children depended on his fishing work.

Since 7 September the Chinese side has repeatedly made illegal intrusions onto Vietnamese soil and into its territorial waters off Mong Cai district, disturbing the public order and security and thereby creating a threat to the peaceful, productive life of the Mong Cai people.

The Chinese side's criminal act of murdering Mr Vu Dinh Phuc has caused a wave of anger among our people of various strata. On the night of 12 September the people in Mong Cai district, including many Hoa people, held a meeting to denounce the criminal act perpetrated by the Chinese side in killing Mr Vu Dinh Phuc and to resolutely demand that the Chinese side immediately put an end to all of its provocations and violations against Vietnamese territorial sovereignty.

PRC-DIRECTED ANTI-SRV ORGANIZATION UNEARTHED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

0WL30751Y Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 13 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Sep (VNA)--The Marxist-Leninist Youth League is one of the anti-Vietnam organizations recently unearthed by security forces in Ho Chi Minh City. It is composed of bad elements among the Hoa and directly controlled by the Chinese authorities through the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi.

Since the liberation of South Vietnam, Chinese books, magazines and documents propagating the three worlds theory calling friends foes and turning foes into friends, have been smuggled into Ho Chi Minh City and circulated clandestinely among Hoa people, teachers and students especially.

Ly Nghiep Phu (see VNA 78 228 July 17, 1978), a Hoa who played a major role in organizing the forcible mass exodus of the Hoa in Vietnam to China, confessed that in its instructions the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi made it clear that in any one of our actions we should not overlook our greatest force--the young Red Guards in Chinese schools. Hoa students should be incited to take to the streets, then big events will follow.

Following these instructions, a reactionary organization of young Red Guards called the Marxist-Leninist Youth League was founded in Ho Chi Minh City in October 1976 on the pattern of the Red Guards of China's Cultural Revolution days. The head of this illegal organization was Tang Chi Quang, a 19-year-old teacher in the 11th precinct.

Tran Ton Nhon, a member of this league, confessed that its task was to carry out anti-Vietnam propaganda, cause disturbances in the city and execute the Chinese authorities' scheme of exerting pressure on Vietnam. Nhon said the league's propaganda line focused on selling the idea that the force of Chinese youth is rising like a tidal wave in Vietnam, in Southeast Asia and in the whole world. This was aimed at propagating the big-nation chauvinism and hegemony of the Peking ruling circles.

The theoretician of this reactionary organization was Chu Cuong Huy, 17. Basing himself on the reactionary literature and anti-Vietnam documents sent from Peking propagating the three worlds theory and the theory of the inevitability of world war Huy compiled them into lessons. To carry out this task he maintained regular correspondence with Radio Peking.

Tran Ha Tu, 18, living in the 6th Precinct, confessed that league members here taught Hoa to sabotage Vietnam-China friendship, disrupt public security and order and create disturbances among the Hoa community in execution of Peking's scheme of forcing Hoa people to leave for China.

In early December 1977, the Marxist student League printed 1,500 leaflets to distribute among the Vietnamese people. The leaflets were spread at Chinh Nghia School in the 5th commune of Lang Nhieu, a teacher of this school. In late 1976 when the administration in Ho Chi Minh City carried out a population census, the communists and others printed and distributed reactionary leaflets signed by the Association of Chinese Autonomy urging the Chinese to oppose the communists and the Vietnamese Government's policies as a whole.

CHINA-JAPAN MILITARY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT NOTED

1000 11:00 Hanoi: Radio: The Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 12 Sep 78 BE

[Text] According to western sources, on 9 September the Chinese military delegation led by Deputy Chief of Staff Chang Tsai-chien now visiting Japan agreed in principle with the Japanese side to an exchange of military personnel between the two countries. This agreement was reached after several talks held by Chang Tsai-chien with Japanese chief of the general staff Takehiko Takashina and other officials of the Japanese General Staff.

During the 5-day stay in Japan, the Chinese delegation will visit military bases and projects and some armament and military equipment factories in Japan. DPT says that this is the first high-ranking meeting between the Chinese and Japanese military leaders. The Japanese newspaper ASIAN said that the talks between the Chinese and Japanese military circles were unanimous based on their appraisals of the situation in Asia and the Far East as well as their attitude toward countries in this region.

Observers in Tokyo said that this visit by the Chinese deputy chief of staff to Japan was an unprecedented event and they consider it a new step in establishing even closer military relations between China and Japan.

CHINESE ENVOY: HODONG SINMUN 'IRRESPONSIBLE' IN PRINTING PRO ARTICLE

1000 16:00 Hanoi: VNA in English 1941 GMT 12 Sep 78 BE

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA) -- HODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea, and other Korean newspapers early in August printed excerpts from an article carried in the August issue of the Chinese review HUNG CHI [RED FLAG] in which the author, Chinese Defence Minister Hu Hsiaang-chien charged Vietnam with persecution of the Hua people in Vietnam.

This matter was raised during a recent meeting in Hanoi between Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Lang Biong and Korean Ambassador Kim Sung-chun, and the latter said that it had been the irresponsibility of these newspapers and had nothing to do with the stand of the KWP. The Korean ambassador also said that measures had been taken to withdraw these issues from circulation.

AMERICAN SPY DACHMEN'S DEATH 1-10 SEPTEMBER

1000 06:00 Hanoi: VNA in English 1602 GMT 12 Sep 78 BE

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA) -- Permitting in its adventurous military policy, the pro-American clique has sent armed forces to infringe repeatedly on many parts of Laos.

At 9 am yesterday, Kampuchean troops attacked the Kien Giang area, 1000 metres off the border of the Xa Mat border post in the Thai Binh province. At dawn on yesterday, they invaded the Lang Lang area, 1,500 metres off the Thai Binh border post. They also sent a Vietnamese border guard post to the Lang Lang area, 1000 metres off the border post. The American clique's aggressive and provocative acts were repulsed by the Vietnamese armed forces.

Kampuchean forces have also shelled densely populated areas along Vietnam's southwestern border. On September 5 they attacked with 120-mm mortar fire Ta Bac A hamlet, An Nong village, An Giang Province. On September 10, they used 82-mm mortars and recoilless guns against Cau Muong, Thuong Lao village, Dong Thap Province.

Besides, small groups of Kampuchean troops carried out spying operations in areas such as Lang Kep, Gia Lai-cong Tum Province, on September 1, and Bau Sen area, Song Be Province, on September 5. Also on September 5 Kampuchean scouts operated in the Cau Muong area. One of their sampans was sunk and three scouts were killed or wounded by the local armed forces.

These are tangible proofs of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's crimes against the Vietnamese people. But Radio Phnom Penh on September 10 brazenly denied these acts and even charged Vietnam with aggression, and the Chinese news agency HSINHUA also quoted Kampuchean reports in an attempt to cover up the Kampuchean rulers' crimes. No matter how truculent they are, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the international reactionaries cannot hide truth and fool people.

600 REFUGEES ARRIVE PURSUED BY CAMBODIAN TROOPS

0W120745Y Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 12 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--More than 600 Kampuchean civilians, mostly women, children and old men, have reached Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province after a harrowing 23-day trek through the jungle. Four hundred others died on the way, slain by pursuing Phnom Penh troops or land mines or victims of starvation and exhaustion.

The refugees, led by Tich Xu, a member of the Kampuchean Communist Party, entered Tay Ninh Province on August 26. All are native of Kamchay Mea district, Prey Veng Province, bordering the Vietnamese Provinces of Tay Ninh and Long An.

Tich Xu, an old man who did propaganda work in the district during the war against the United States-Lon Nol clique, told reporters: At the end of last May, people in our district were overjoyed at the news that patriotic forces were rising against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. I urged the people in the area to hide rice and salt in the forest to supply the rebel forces.

Getting wind of the plan, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique dispatched troops. First they sent commandos who summoned units of Military Zone 203, disarmed them, then opened fire on the assembled lines. Later, they encircled the Chup rubber plantation and began a massacre of the workers. Only a small number of workers escaped to the forest. After the patriotic soldiers and workers came the turn of us peasants.

In the first day, they sent truckloads of troops to encircle hamlets and villages and open fire on everyone trying to escape. But later, fearing that the shooting might alert people in nearby villages, the butchers pretended to summon the people to a meeting and then took the villagers one by one to the forest to finish them off with mallets. I ran through many such villages and saw the dead lying everywhere. Houses had been burnt or pulled down. Rice from the commune stores was scattered all around. Carts, baskets, and cooking utensils littered the roads.

I gathered the survivors and said we have only our bare hands and we won't last long if we stay. Escape to Vietnam is our only chance. All the way from Kamchay Mea to Tay Ninh we were hunted by troops of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. To avoid discovery we took untraveled paths, going mostly at night. The able-bodied men went way ahead to explore the road, armed with sticks. Finally we reached the river bank and built rafts to take the whole lot across the river. After 23 days and nights we reached Vietnamese territory.

But, as I have said, on our way we were frequently intercepted by Kampuchean troops or trapped by their mines. Others died of starvation or sheer exhaustion. Almost half of our number perished in one way or another. Our people have been driven to extreme despair. My two sons-in-law and three sons have all been killed. They continue to kill our relatives everywhere.

Tai Mien, a 69-year-old woman with sunken eyes, wrinkled face and a toothless mouth, was holding a boy and a girl of about five years of age against her chest as if fearing they might be snatched from her hands. She said her husband and six children named Nien, Huol, Kin, Kon, Xu and Noun and had all been slaughtered. The boy and girl she was holding are the children of her second son. Ms Sam En, 28, who reached Tay Ninh with her three children, has lost her husband, mother and mother-in-law in Kampuchean purges.

TAP CHI CONG SAN DESCRIBES GENOCIDAL CRIMES IN CAMBODIA

0W080342Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5, 9 Sep 78 0W

[Article by Quyet Tien: "The Chinese Powerholders Are Supporting the Genocidal Fascist Clique in Kampuchea"--published in TAP CHI CONG SAN No 8 of 1978]

[Text] Objectively speaking, everyone can now realize that although they heroically fought a long war against foreign aggression, the pitiful Kampuchean people have not yet achieved success because their struggle has been betrayed. The date 17 April 1975 merely marks an event: The replacement of the neocolonialist U.S.-Lon Nol ruling system with another ruling system far more barbarous and brutal.

The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's fascist ruling system very much resembles the barbarous nature of medieval government systems. Through the concrete actions it has undertaken over the past 3 years or more, the reactionary Kampuchean ruling clique has revealed itself as the Kampuchean people's implacable enemy. Under its extremely ruthless ruling system, the Kampuchean people not only do not enjoy any democratic rights, but also are treated like animals.

Brother V.T.H., a college student who successfully fled from Phnom Penh to our country, told one of our journalists: In Kampuchea the present rulers consider the Kampuchean people animals. They consider them merely as buffalo and cattle, even less than these animals, because it seems that they kill people more easily than they do animals. They consider us merely slaves and poor serfs who must keep quiet all day while living in a country with such a beautiful name, "Democratic Kampuchea."

The reactionary Kampuchean ruling clique fears the Kampuchean people like the owl fears light. Millions of Kampuchean people have been ruthlessly killed by it, and tens of thousands of Chinese and Vietnamese residents living in Kampuchea have suffered a similar fate. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique kills people with guns, mallets, knives and hoes. It cold-bloodily gouges out people's eyes and cuts open their bellies and removes the insides. It kills people for every thinkable reason. It has killed troops and officers of the Lon Nol army and personnel of the former puppet administration. If the officer happened to be a field-grade officer or higher, his entire family was killed so the clique could get rid of further worries. It has killed Buddhist monks because these people are also considered enemies. It has killed weak workers because these people could not work as much as it wanted them to. Anyone who complains of hunger or misery can be charged with opposition to the regime, and even people who cry because they pity their compatriots killed by the clique can be condemned to death, and so on and so forth.

In Kampuchea, genocide is now thriving. The Kampuchean people are living in blood and tears. They don't even have any tears left because their tears have dried up, having wept so much.

Actually, laughter can still be heard in Kampuchea, but it is the laughter of the reactionary Kampuchean ruling clique and that of its Chinese advisers.

The reactionary Kampuchean ruling clique has boasted: The Kampuchean revolution has no precedence. We are seeking ways to carry out what has never happened before--Teng Sary's answer to the Italian L'ESPRESSO in a 9 May 1978 interview. Truly, the Kampuchean revolution is unprecedented. Let us review the Kampuchean ruling clique's unique measures.

When the clique first entered Phnom Penh it began chasing millions of Kampuchean people from Phnom Penh and other Kampuchean cities and towns on the grounds of getting rid of the former regime and transforming all Kampuchean cities into workers' cities. During a 10 October 1971 [date as heard] press conference held in Peking, Pol Pot gave this explanation: This policy was adopted before victory was won--that is, in February 1975, because we were not strong enough to protect the revolution against the opposition of the enemy's spy organizations. A further explanation was given in the April 1977 issue of the magazine revolutionary banner of the so-called KCP: All former workers, that is workers who lived in areas formerly controlled by the U.S.-Lon Nol clique, resist the socialist revolution.

Fearing the people, especially the laboring people, is the nature of the reactionary Kampuchean ruling clique. Obviously, the forced removal of millions of Kampuchean people from the cities was the first indication of the horrible betrayal that has completely destroyed the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains.

Economically, the clique has done away with monetary, trading and wage systems and forced all of the Kampuchean people to join the so-called agricultural cooperatives which it claims are organized according to the collective and supply systems. That is, the cooperatives are responsible for distributing food, clothing and medicine to the people. One probably need not make a careful study to realize the reactionary nature of these measures. By applying these measures, the clique is actually driving Kampuchea back thousands of years. A further study will reveal that the so-called collective system includes severely exploitative relations. The majority of the Kampuchean people are living a poor life without enough food and clothing and are tormented by disease while the ruling clique at all levels is living lavishly on the Kampuchean people's sweat and blood. This has been denounced by Kampuchean people who have fled to our country.

The application of these measures has resulted in a serious collapse of the Kampuchean economy and the lowest level of the Kampuchean people's standard of living as confessed by a secretary of a Kampuchean military region party committee in July 1977: At the end of May the Kampuchean people's living conditions began to decrease lamentably; in many districts, the living conditions are so poor that the people have had to survive on watery rice gruel.

Politically, as previously stated, this is a ruthless system applied by extremely reactionary and barbarous powerholders, a system under which the people have to work and live at beasts. The reactionary Kampuchean powerholders have eliminated all genuine Kampuchean communists and patriotic Kampuchean personages who made decisive contributions to toppling the U.S.-Lon Nol puppet clique (so that they can freely kill Kampuchean people). Under this regime, Kampuchea is like a huge prison, a hell on earth.

In the cultural and social fields the reactionary Kampuchean ruling clique practices obscurantism. It destroys books and considers as its enemies those intellectuals--including college students and second-level general school students--who lived under the old regime. It classifies the Kampuchean people into two categories and treats them differently. Regarding people living in former revolutionary bases, it ruthlessly punishes those who do not support its traitorous policy. It is highly suspicious of people living in the newly liberated cities and rural areas and threatens them very badly.

It considers families of former Lon Nol soldiers, families of civil servants of the former puppet administration, Buddhist monks, Catholic priests, intellectuals and others direct enemies and represses them. It even classifies members of "cooperatives" into three categories: regular, reserve and temporary members--the latter being people from the city--and treats them differently. This classification and different treatment reflects not only the stupidity of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, but also its extremely reactionary policy. The clique has actually turned itself into the Kampuchean people's implacable enemy.

Also noteworthy is the fact that the clique has inhumanely destroyed Kampuchean society by doing away with its basic unit--the family--thus forcing family members to live separately. Besides splitting families, it has eliminated all means of communication to prevent family members from contacting each other. This crime, unprecedented in history, has seriously shocked human conscience.

The clique wantonly forces elderly persons to work, arguing that because they can walk, they must perform labor. It organizes collective weddings, arbitrarily matching young boys and girls who do not even know each other. It forces children as young as 8 or 9 to do heavy work such as building dikes and digging irrigation ditches. It ruthlessly kills clergymen, destroys pagodas, burns prayer books, beheads Buddha statues, and uses churches as pig pens. It massacres Cham minority people, at times wiping out the people of an entire hamlet. The acts performed by the clique are unique! Such a social system exists in the 70's!

By its acts the present Kampuchean ruling clique fully reveals its reactionary nature. Obviously, the present Kampuchean Government system is not democratic. It is a fascist, genocidal system. Kampuchea is not a socialist country. It is a country that has reverted to the Middle Ages because of its reactionary ruling clique.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary ruling clique has itself exposed its traitorous nature. It has revealed its true colors as the Kampuchean people's wicked enemy, an efficient henchman of international reactionary forces.

Why has such a system, with such rulers, been able to freely perpetrate such strange acts and cause great suffering to the Kampuchean people? We must ask: Who is supporting, materially and spiritually, such a system? Who has provided aid for these reactionary rulers so they can carry out their genocidal policy? Moral people and broad segments of world public opinion have answered that it is the present Chinese authorities who provided aid. To prove this, we need not cite statements by journalists and representatives of many world organizations or denunciations by tens of thousands of victims of these genocidal crimes because the Chinese authorities themselves, through the PEOPLE'S DAILY of 12 July, have openly admitted that they sympathize with and support Kampuchea. Without further thought, anyone can immediately realize that the word "Kampuchea" when used by the Chinese authorities actually means the fascist, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, not the Kampuchean people. If the Chinese authorities really sympathize with the Kampuchean people they certainly would stay the bloody hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of executioners who are massacring their own people.

Why do the Chinese authorities support the fascist, genocidal clique in Kampuchea? Why do they fully support this barbarous regime, and why have they turned a deaf ear to the tragic call for help from millions of victims in Kampuchea? Why have they spent billions of dollars to supply huge quantities of weapons to the Kampuchean clique of executioners and sent thousands of military advisers to help maintain at all costs this evil social system which has been cursed by all mankind? The only possible answer is: The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is a bloodthirsty lackey clique badly needed by Chinese authorities to carry out their expansionist policy in Indochina and in all Southeast Asia. The Chinese authorities are using the barbarous social system in Kampuchea as a tool to oppose Vietnam, undermine its activities, and then proceed toward conquering all of Southeast Asia.

It is no wonder that the Chinese authorities are supporting this brutal social system because we are aware of the measures that they have used for the past several years in their own country. The fact that the reactionary Kampuchean clique is frenziedly opposing peace, national independence, democracy and socialism does not prove that it is strong, although it is being commanded and fully supported by the Chinese authorities. Its frenzied acts merely prove that it is very weak, that its ruling position is very unstable, and that it certainly will be unable to avoid punishment by the heroic Kampuchean people who are vigorously supported by the Vietnamese people and the world's progressive people.

Amid the three great currents of our era, the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its masters, despite the numerous difficulties and hardships it faces, certainly will achieve final victory. Those who betray the legitimate interests of the Kampuchean people, the Chinese people and the world's peoples will certainly meet failure.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY MEETING EXPRESSES SUPPORT, RAPS PRC

0W121047Y Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--A mass meeting was held in Konakovo, Kalinin Province, on September 11 to conclude a 10-day solidarity campaign with Vietnam.

The rally was attended by executive members of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society and representatives of the Communist Party organisation, the administration, and mass organisations in Konakovo district. Also present was a delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Tran Duy Hung and a representative of the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow.

In a speech at the meeting V.I. Burov, secretary of the district party committee, condemned Peking's hostile policy towards Vietnam. Facts, he said, proved that Chinese leaders were backing the Kampuchean warmongers who, over the past 3 years, have committed innumerable crimes on Vietnamese territory. He stressed that the population of Konakovo and the Soviet people as a whole were closely watching developments in Vietnam and continuing moral and material support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

SCANDINAVIAN ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT SRV

0W121047Y Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--On the 33d national day of Vietnam five local organisations of the Communist Party of Finland have sent congratulatory letters to the Vietnamese Embassy in Stockholm voicing total support for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people. The letter condemns the policy of the Chinese leadership aimed at hampering socialist construction in Vietnam.

At a grand meeting held on September 1 in Oslo by the Peace Committee of Norway, Dr John Takman, member of the World Peace Council, condemned the Kampuchean fascist rulers for launching the border conflict with Vietnam and condemned Peking for helping them in this war and using the question of the Hoa to oppose Vietnam and sabotage the Vietnamese people's socialist construction.

In a recent speech at a recent trade union congress, Swedish ex-Premier Olaf Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party, said: We have defended the Vietnamese people's right to choose their future and set up their own economic and political system. Through press reports I may say that no logic can support the allegation that the Vietnamese want a new war.

Over the past 30 years the Vietnamese people have suffered from continual war. Today, national reconstruction is being undertaken in all fields. The wounds of war are being healed step by step. In such a context to say that the Vietnamese people want a new war is the height of absurdity.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE ON INDIAN FLOODS

OW121615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong has condoled Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai over the great flood hitting New Delhi and the northern states recently.

In a message dated today the premier says: On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam I express my deep sympathy to you and, through you, to the populations of the stricken areas.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS DEPARTING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW121613Y Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Tudor Zamfira today took leave of Premier Pham Van Dong after the completion of his mission in Vietnam. The premier had a cordial talk with the outgoing ambassador.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

OW091711Y Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Sep (VNA)--Armando Cantu Medina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to Vietnam, today made a courtesy call on Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee. Also present was Tran Dinh Tri, member of the National Assembly Standing Committee. Chairman Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with his guest.

WRITERS VISIT LACS, MEET SOUPHANOUVONG

OW121401Y Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--The delegation of Vietnamese writers led by To Hoai, assistant secretary general of the Writers Association, has paid a 1-month visit to Laos.

The guests met with their colleagues in Vientiane and visited factories, handicraft establishments, cultural and social establishments, and scenic places. They were cordially received by Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and president of the People's Supreme Council.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS JAMAICAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW121617Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent the following message to the congress of the People's National Party of Jamaica in Kingston.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam and all Vietnamese, we would like to extend to the congress of the People's National Party of Jamaica our warmest greetings.

During the recent past, under the leadership of the People's National Party the Jamaican people have overcome many difficulties and challenges created by imperialist and reactionary forces and have achieved significant victories in their struggle to safeguard and consolidate their independence and national sovereignty, preserve their natural resources, and build a prosperous and happy life. We sincerely wish that after this congress the People's National Party and all the Jamaican people will record greater victories in their revolutionary cause.

On this occasion we sincerely thank the government, the mass organizations and all the people of Jamaica for their precious support to the Vietnamese people in our resistance against U.S. aggression in the past, as well as in our building and defence of our country at present.

May the unity and friendship between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the People's National Party of Jamaica--between the two peoples of Vietnam and Jamaica--be consolidated and developed with every passing day. We wish your congress fine success.

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS MEETING ON MILITARY OBLIGATION

BK130959Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On 9 September the party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City held a conference of party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen of various precincts and districts, members of the city Draft Committee and representatives of various sectors to review the performance in the campaign to motivate youths to fulfill their military obligations.

Sen Col (Tran Hai Phung), the commander of the city armed forces, reported that the tens of thousands of youths in the city had voluntarily registered to fulfill their military obligations--including thousands of youths not yet of draft age. They are eager to be inducted into the army and the assault youth force in order to contribute to production and construction tasks and maintain combat readiness.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet attended and addressed the conference: He said: "In the future all localities must use all forms of education to make all the people fully aware of the situation in the country and of their responsibility to make positive contributions: All cadres and party members should participate in this important educational task. The youth union and all sectors and circles should launch a propaganda campaign to create all favorable conditions for youths to contribute their utmost to the glorious tasks of defending and building the country, and should care for and provide assistance to the families of army troops, wounded soldiers, fallen heroes and assault youths.

SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE 8-9 SEPTEMBER

BK130600Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee held a conference on 8 and 9 September under the chairmanship of its Secretary General Nguyen Xien to study the present situation in the country and the immediate tasks of our soldiers and people nationwide.

On the basis of the third VFF Central Committee conference's report on the new situation and tasks, as well as its resolution, the conference extensively analyzed the long-term scheme and criminal acts of the international reactionaries and their lackeys who are colluding with the imperialists against the Vietnamese people.

Recalling the heroic Vietnamese nation's age-old history of struggle against foreign aggression, the conference expressed admiration for and confidence in the Vietnam Communist Party's leadership and the nation's glorious 4,000-year tradition. They also expressed the belief that our people will certainly frustrate all the sinister schemes of imperialism and the international reactionaries.

The conference called on all members of the Vietnam Socialist Party to join forces with the intellectuals and all people in resolutely continuing to brave all hardships and sacrifices and, with all their might, help successfully implement the third VFF Central Committee conference resolution.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EXPERT'S AWARD--On 24 August in Hanoi, Vice Minister of Agriculture Le Duy Trinh, on behalf of the SRV Government, conferred the "Friendship" Order on Comrade (Kolerosev), head of a group of Bulgarian experts, for his contributions to building animal feed processing plants in Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Ma Nam Ninh provinces and Haiphong city with the assistance of his government. Also present at the ceremony was a representative from the Bulgarian Embassy in Hanoi. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Aug 78 BK]

BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, 7 Sep--A meeting was held by workers of the Bulgarian-supplied Ha Long brickworks in Quang Ninh Province on 6 September to celebrate the 34th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation. Party and administration officials in the province and Bulgarian Ambassador Stoyan Konstantinov attended the meeting. A meeting in the same vein was held on 7 September by the teachers and students of the Han Thuyen Senior High School in Ha Bac Province which had sworn brotherhood with a school in Bulgaria. The same day the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries gave a film show in Hanoi to mark Bulgaria's national day. [Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 7 Sep 78 BK]

BULGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Hanoi, 8 Sep--Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Stoyan Konstantinov gave a reception here today on the 34th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Present were Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice premier; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the External Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Xuan, vice minister for foreign affairs; ministers and representatives of mass organizations. Diplomatic envoys in Hanoi were also present. Host and guests raised toasts for the constant flourishing of the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria. [Hanoi VNA in English 1715 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW]

BULGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBIT--Hanoi, 8 Sep--A photo exhibition of agricultural achievements in the People's Republic of Bulgaria opened here today on the 34th anniversary of Bulgaria's national day. Present at the opening were Hong Quoc Chan, vice minister of culture and information, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and others. Bulgarian Ambassador Stoyan Konstantinov was also present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1712 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW]

NATIONWIDE RICE PLANTING--According to the General Statistics Department, from 15 to 25 August the country as a whole successfully planted an additional 162,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, thus bringing the total area sown as of 25 August to 2.05 million hectares. This represents 77.6 percent of the planned area. Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Ben Tre provinces have reported having 15,639 to 27,600 hectares of 10th-month rice affected by insects. Similar conditions have also been reported in the north, where peasants have spread insecticide on a total of 51,480 hectares of 10th-month rice so far. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Aug 78 BK]

PHAM VAN DONG VISIT SET FOR 20 SEPTEMBER

BK130840Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Sep (AFP)--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will make an official 3-day visit to Indonesia beginning Sept. 20, State Secretary Gen. Sudarmono announced here today. Premier Dong will be welcomed at Jakarta airport by President Suharto himself in a full military ceremony.

Gen. Sudarmono told newsmen the aim of the Vietnamese leader's visit is to step up closer bilateral relations between Indonesia and Vietnam. Prime Minister Dong would be accompanied by the minister for external trade, deputy foreign minister and a number of high ranking officials. Gen. Sudarmono said.

PAPER URGES CAUTION IN LNG SALE NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

BK121630Y Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 29 Aug 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "The Issue of LNG Sales to the United States, a Deadlocked Issue?"]

[Text] During his Indonesian visit in May this year, U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale discussed several main issues existing between Indonesia and the United States. One of them concerned the natural gas project.

In the course of his discussions, the number two man in the United States announced that the U.S. Federal Energy Administration had agreed with a price formula which concerned the natural gas project. Mondale admitted that earlier the Federal Energy Administration and U.S. authorities had difficulties agreeing on a certain price level. However, an agreement was eventually reached.

It was the very firm and clear announcement of the number two man in the United States which moved the president to instruct the minister of mining and energy, Subroto, in the same month of May to create a technical committee to take followup steps to establish a liquid natural gas price escalation formula in order to arrive at the exact figure of the LNG sale price to the United States.

What is meant by the price escalation is that the LNG price will not be fixed but that it will undergo a continuous change due to inflation, the price of other fuels and so on. Last month, Indonesia put forward a very low price escalation formula which was linked to the inflation trend in the United States itself and price fluctuations of Indonesian crude oil. A sale of Indonesian LNG to the United States under that formula would provide no room for Indonesia to make further concessions.

In spite of this, the United States, according to Minister Subroto, was a little reluctant to accept the Indonesian formula for two reasons, namely, the presence of abundant coal reserves in the United States as a source of energy and a strong suspicion that an adequately large natural gas potential exists in the Alberta region in Canada.

If what Minister Subroto has said was the true reason why the United States was reluctant to take Indonesian LNG, one cannot help but get the impression that the United States, which has normally been considered a most reliable country in keeping its business commitments, seems to be experiencing a setback, because it was no less than the number two man in the United States himself who informed President Suharto that the U.S. Federal Energy Administration had agreed to the Indonesian LNG price escalation formula.

Mondale's information was later called an error in the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL 23 August issue. However, if in spite of the decision taken by the Carter administration at the beginning of this year concerning natural gas imports, Mondale's information is considered in error, one may ask: What actually is the motive of the American way of thinking in this matter?

Last January the U.S. Federal Energy Administration agreed to import 539 million cubic feet of Indonesian LNG over a 20-year period. Soon after, it also agreed to triple U.S. gas imports from Algeria, increasing the yearly U.S. gas imports from that country to 43.5 billion cubic feet.

At the same time approval was given for the import of Indonesian gas, it had already been assumed that the Indonesian gas price would be a little higher than that produced domestically. Nevertheless, the approval was given, because the United States did not want to depend solely on Algeria for its gas supply.

Since this decision had been taken long before Vice President Mondale offered his information [to Indonesia], it is rather difficult to believe that what Mondale told President Suharto was in error.

If that was the case, one should ask: What does the United States actually want to attain and what is the motive of the United States which has intentionally or unintentionally created the impression that it is deliberately breaching a promise? Let the United States alone answer this question.

Whatever it is, let this bitter experience be a lesson to us in conducting business negotiations in the future.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS 12 SEPTEMBER

Arms Purchase Discussions

BK121019Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Sep (ANTARA)--The possibility of purchases of military equipment for the Indonesian armed forces was discussed between visiting French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud and defence minister and concurrently commander of the armed forces General Mohammad Jusuf at the Department of Defence here yesterday afternoon.

At the close of the 50-minute talks on military hardware purchases, Minister Jusuf told newsmen that the discussion with the French foreign minister constituted a follow-up of similar talks he had with French chief-of-staff of the armed forces General Guy Mery during his visit to Jakarta recently. Following the talks between Minister Jusuf and General Mery, the minister for defence of France had sent a letter to Minister Jusuf which contained an invitation to him to visit France, Minister Jusuf disclosed.

During yesterday's talks, basic questions concerning the possibility of arms purchases by Indonesia from France were taken up, including additional military equipment for the Indonesian army, the air force and the navy, he added. The possibility of buying spare parts of military equipment now already in possession of Indonesia and originating from France or other countries was also discussed yesterday, Minister Jusuf said.

As a further step of the talks yesterday, deputy commander of the armed forces Admiral Sudomo will head an Indonesian delegation in detailed negotiation with members of the French foreign minister today. The members of the French delegation to talk with Admiral Sudomo will be manufacturers of military equipment or directors of factories of military armaments in France. It was also agreed with the French foreign minister, Minister Jusuf disclosed, that an Indonesian delegation is to visit France for detailed discussions on the possibility of such arms purchases.

The delegation would stay in France until its mission has been concluded, Minister Jusuf said. With regard to further steps after the delegation has returned, Minister Jusuf said, it would be entirely up to the government, in this case the president, what to do next. It would therefore entirely depend on the government what decision would be taken on such military equipment purchases from France, he said.

During the talks, Minister Jusuf was flanked by Admiral Sudomo and Minister de Guiringaud by French Ambassador Rene Servoise.

Talks With Mochtar, Others

BK121430Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and his French counterpart, Louis de Guiringaud held their second round of talks in Jakarta today. After the meeting, Minister Mochtar said that matters of common interest had been discussed at the meeting, including disarmament and law of the sea.

The minister also said that Indonesia had offered to become a member of the disarmament committee and hoped that France would support the Indonesian candidacy. He said that it was the Indonesian belief that the International Conference on the Law of the Sea has good prospects and that France was looking forward to the conference being able to formulate a convention.

On the subject of the ASEAN-EEC dialog, Minister Mochtar stressed that it was important for both groupings to cooperate for the success of development as the basis of regional stability and resilience.

At his meeting with the minister of research and technology, Prof B.J. Habibie, this morning, French Foreign Minister de Guiringaud said that France is prepared to help build a science and technology center at Serpong, West Java Province, with 6 million francs in 1979-81. De Guiringaud also said that the French Government was prepared to assist an agency for the study and application of technology, which is led by Habibie, by assigning seven prominent French scientists at French Government cost.

Today, members of the French minister's party discussed with the armed forces deputy commander, Admiral Sudomo, details of the Indonesian plan to purchase military hardware from France. The talks were a followup to those held by defense and security minister and armed forces commander General Mohammad Jusuf and the French Foreign Minister in Jakarta on Monday. According to the information office of the Defense and Security Department, the outcome of the talks will be announced tomorrow, Wednesday morning.

No Arms Talks With Mochtar

BK121021Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0710 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Sep (ANTARA)--Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and the visiting French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud did not discuss the problem of arms purchase at their official meeting in Pejambon Saturday [9 September], according to a release issued Monday by the Foreign Ministry.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and De Guiringaud took up bilateral issues, such as cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, the release said.

Minister on Aircraft Sales

BK121619Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1714 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[By Edwin Forte]

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Sep (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud announced here today that the Indonesian Government had placed an order with France for six to eight Puma helicopters and three Transal airplanes. Indonesia already owns 18 of the helicopters, he said.

Mr. de Guiringaud said that the Indonesian defence minister, General Mohammad Jusuf, listed the types of weapons Indonesia needed in a meeting with him yesterday but did not specify which it would buy from France. A decision would be made after Gen. Jusuf visited France following a trip there by a military mission late this month, the foreign minister said.

French investors would choose projects to back in Indonesia depending on their merits and on the interest in such cooperation shown by the Indonesians, he added.

"France was one of the first countries to support the goals of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)," Mr. de Guiringaud said, adding that France would continue to give the organization "all our diplomatic backing" on every available occasion.

Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong told him when they met in Bangkok, the foreign minister said, that he would visit all the nations of ASEAN. But Mr. de Guiringaud added that he doubted that Vietnam would join the association.

Asked about the French role in Africa, he declared: "We have scored points in recent months in Africa, for example, in suggesting that Angola and Zaire should make peace. President Neto of Angola has said he had a meeting with President Mobutu in Kinshasa recently.

"In Chad, France convinced the government and certain northern tribes to make peace. In the Western Sahara, a new situation has been formed following contacts by Mauritania with Morocco and Algeria. We can count all this to our credit." French business dealings with Africa had never been more extensive than at this time, he said.

New French Timor Policy

BK150328Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0208 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Sep (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud has pledged that France will adopt a "comprehensive attitude" over the East Timor issue, reliable French sources said here today.

The French foreign minister made the promise to his Indonesian counterpart Tuesday during a half hour unscheduled meeting. During the meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja explained to the visiting French minister the Indonesian position over the East Timor issue.

The French minister promised that France would adopt "a comprehensive attitude" in order "to lessen tension and eliminate problems", the sources said. Last year in the United Nations General Assembly, France abstained on a vote on a resolution hostile to Indonesia and condemning her annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

News Conference, Departure

BK130833Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0750 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Sept (ANTARA)--French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud has said that his visit to Indonesia has been most satisfying and most fruitful in the efforts at further strengthening relations between Indonesia and France.

Speaking at a press conference at Hotel Borobudur here yesterday, Minister de Guiringaud said that during his 3-day visit to this country he had exchanged views on various issues in the political, economic and trade fields with high Indonesian Government officials. All the issues discussed constituted a formal basis for strengthening cooperation between the two countries, Foreign Minister de Guiringaud stressed at the press conference which was attended by foreign and Indonesian newsmen.

In his talks with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja the latest developments in Southeast Asia, the solution of problems and conflicts in a peaceful manner, the law of the sea and disarmament were discussed, he said. During the talks Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja also explained Indonesia's policies towards the People's Republic of China, while in turn Minister de Guiringaud clarified France's foreign policy towards Africa. In final talks with Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, he also signed exchange notes on non-double taxation between Indonesia and France.

Specially referring to his talks with Minister of State for Research and Technology Prof Habibie, the French Foreign Minister disclosed that during the talks he had conveyed France's decision to assist the technology research centre (Pusat Penelitian Teknologi-Puspitek) at Serpong, West Java Province, in the form of aid amounting to 1 million francs for a scientific museum and 5 more million francs for an electronic laboratory. Minister Habibie during the meeting explained the role played by science and technology in Indonesia's massive development effort.

Minister de Guiringaud also spoke about his meeting with Communications Minister Nurjadin during which Indonesia's decision to increase its helicopter fleet from France with the purchase of 6 to 8 new Puma helicopters for interisland air communications and 3 Transal aircraft for the transportation of transmigrants to new settlements [was discussed].

When asked about his talks with Minister of Defence General Mohammad Jusuf, Minister de Guiringaud said that the defence minister had submitted a list of various kinds of military equipment needed by Indonesia and to be purchased from abroad. He did not explicitly say that Indonesia would procure the military hardware from France, but announced that an Indonesian military mission would pay a visit to France later this month for exploring possibilities on buying the weaponry from his country.

After receiving a report from the mission upon its return it would then be decided on what kind of military equipment would be purchased by Indonesia from France.

Minister Jusuf also planned to visit France at the end of October, Minister de Guiringaud said.

With regard to France's attitude on the East Timor question because his country abstained in voting before the General Assembly of the United Nations on this problem, Minister de Guiringaud said that the East Timor problem had not been discussed in his series of talks with his Indonesian colleague.

He was pressed for an answer on France's attitude on the question in case efforts were made to delete the East Timor issue from the agenda of the General Assembly this year, to which he diplomatically replied that France would always support every attempt at reducing tension.

The French minister was also questioned by the newsmen about France's attitude on the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Minister de Guiringaud said that it would be wise if the big powers would respect the desire of the countries associated in ASEAN to make their area a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

At the close of his press conference Minister de Guiringaud expressed his conviction that his visit as the first by a French foreign minister to Indonesia would further strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries. The visit had been most fruitful and he was very much impressed by the quality and level of Indonesia's leadership, he declared.

The party of the French foreign minister returned home aboard a UTA commercial flight last night concluding the visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

MALIK: SUHARTO TO ATTEND 1979 HAVANA NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK130845Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0710 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Sept (ANTARA)--President Suharto will attend the nonaligned summit meeting to be held in Havana, Cuba, next year. Vice President Adam Malik told newsmen following the installation of five new ambassadors by President Suharto at Istana Negara on Tuesday.

"Really, Pak Harto," asked a journalist.

"Sure, isn't it a heads of state meeting," replied Malik.

The vice president said that President Suharto was pleased to be able to attend the nonaligned summit in Havana.

"The Havana summit is a meeting among heads of state. It is impossible to be attended by other than the president," Adam Malik confirmed.

"I am a vice president, that means that I will stay home," Malik said, laughing.

He said that Indonesia is one of the nations which established the nonaligned movement and the Havana summit will be attended by the nonaligned heads of state, including Indonesia.

"What if the political situation changed," asked a journalist.

"The important thing is that we would like to see beautiful Cuba," Adam Malik said playfully.

Vietnam's Pham Van Dong to Pay Visit 16-20 September

0W111443Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam will pay a visit to the Philippines 16-20 September, the Foreign Affairs Ministry officially announced yesterday. Dong is coming to Manila on the invitation of the Philippine Government. Details of the visit were not disclosed in the three-paragraph announcement.

Dong is currently in Thailand on a goodwill tour of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. He is the highest ranking Vietnamese leader to visit the Philippines since the 1975 communist victory in Indochina.

MARCOS REMARKS ON HOLDING OF LOCAL, PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

0W112223Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 11 Sep (AFP)--Philippine President-Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos has said the question of calling local or provincial elections this year "must be premised on adequate preparation." Marcos recalled that when he opened the interim parliament last June, "I mentioned for example that the abusive local executives should first be weeded out before we call for local elections".

"Prudent preparation and timing are of the essence in holding of local elections which, I need not remind you, were the sources of much of the political turbulence and electoral violence in the recent past", the Filipino strongman pointed out. Mr Marcos was speaking in an interview with the DAILY EXPRESS newspaper published today on the occasion of the president's 61st birthday.

The president in a separate interview with the TIMES JOURNAL, also published today, said he attached special significance to the calling of national elections this year "for it represents the culmination of the crisis government and the herald of what is to come". "In itself it is remarkable that we could begin to undertake full-scale political normalization after just five years of the new society", he added.

IMELDA MARCOS COMMENTS ON SUCCESSION ISSUE

0W120832Y Paris AFP in English 0822 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, 12 Sep (AFP)--Philippine First Lady Mrs Imelda Marcos today envisaged the possibility of leading this country as prime minister "during a transition stage" to safeguard her husband's "political legacy."

In an exclusive interview with the AFP, Mrs Marcos said that in the event of President Ferdinand Marcos' death or incapacity, the Philippines would go through a difficult and delicate transition period. "Who else can the president (concurrently prime minister) rely upon to lead the Philippines during this stage except somebody very close to him?" Mrs Marcos asked rhetorically during the interview. Mrs Marcos, concurrently human settlements minister and metro Manila governor, said it would be "tragic" if the ideals and achievements of President Marcos and his new society were imperiled during such a transition stage. "He has done so much for the country," she said.

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Mrs Marcos, 48, emphasized that she personally was not interested in being designated her husband as deputy prime minister, but would not shirk her duties to the country if such a mandate should come.

The interview with the AFP represented Mrs Marcos' first direct comments to the press on the subject since the government New Society Movement (KBL) party leadership launched the Imelda-For-Deputy Prime Minister campaign more than a month ago. President Marcos, 61, last June 11 issued a presidential decree specifying that in case of his death or incapacity, the deputy prime minister would take over actual power while the presidency would be relegated to ceremonial status. Mr Marcos' powers to "appoint a deputy prime minister or as many deputy prime ministers as he may deem necessary" were drawn from the Oct 16-17 national referendum in 1976 which also approved his being simultaneously prime minister.

Mrs Marcos during the interview brushed aside opposition comments that she was overly ambitious and that President Marcos, in allegedly preparing to name her deputy prime minister, was setting up a "dictatorial dynasty". "I did not ask for this, I did not start this," Mrs Marcos said. "In fact I was against it." It was when she realized the vital importance for the Philippines of the transition stage she mentioned earlier that she came around to accepting the rationale of her being designated deputy prime minister, Mrs Marcos explained.

What was striking about this interview with the Philippine first lady was that it came after an interview with President Marcos by the popular weekly English-language PANORAMA magazine which quoted him as saying: "Categorically no. The first lady is not going to be deputy prime minister. She and I have an agreement on this. She'll not accept, not even a draft. I've thoroughly studied the matter and we'll put an end to all this talk about dynasty." The PANORAMA interview took place more than two weeks ago but was published on the eve of President Marcos' 61st birthday last Monday.

MOSLEM GUERRILLA LEADER CONFIRMS OUTSIDE FINANCIAL AID

JW121449Y Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 12 Sep (AFP)--A Moslem guerrilla leader who yielded to the Philippine Government today confirmed reports that certain countries had been providing financial assistance to the separatist rebels.

Undi Gandawali of the Lanao revolutionary command, in a dispatch carried by the official Philippines News Agency (PNA), said a member of the Mindanao cease-fire committee was his group's link in receiving the foreign funding. Gandawali, alias "Commander Mike," however, did not identify the foreign supporters of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). He said each member of his group was receiving a monthly stipend of 100 pesos (.3 U.S. dollars). The rebel commander, who gave up to army authorities along with his two aides in Iligan city, about 500 miles (800 km) southeast of Manila, said other members of his command were also expected to surrender.

President Ferdinand Marcos last week accused Libya without however, naming her directly of bankrolling some 100 million dollars in arms for the Moro front, which spearheads the five-year-old rebellion for Moslem self-government. The government says the rebellion has already claimed more than 50,000 lives.

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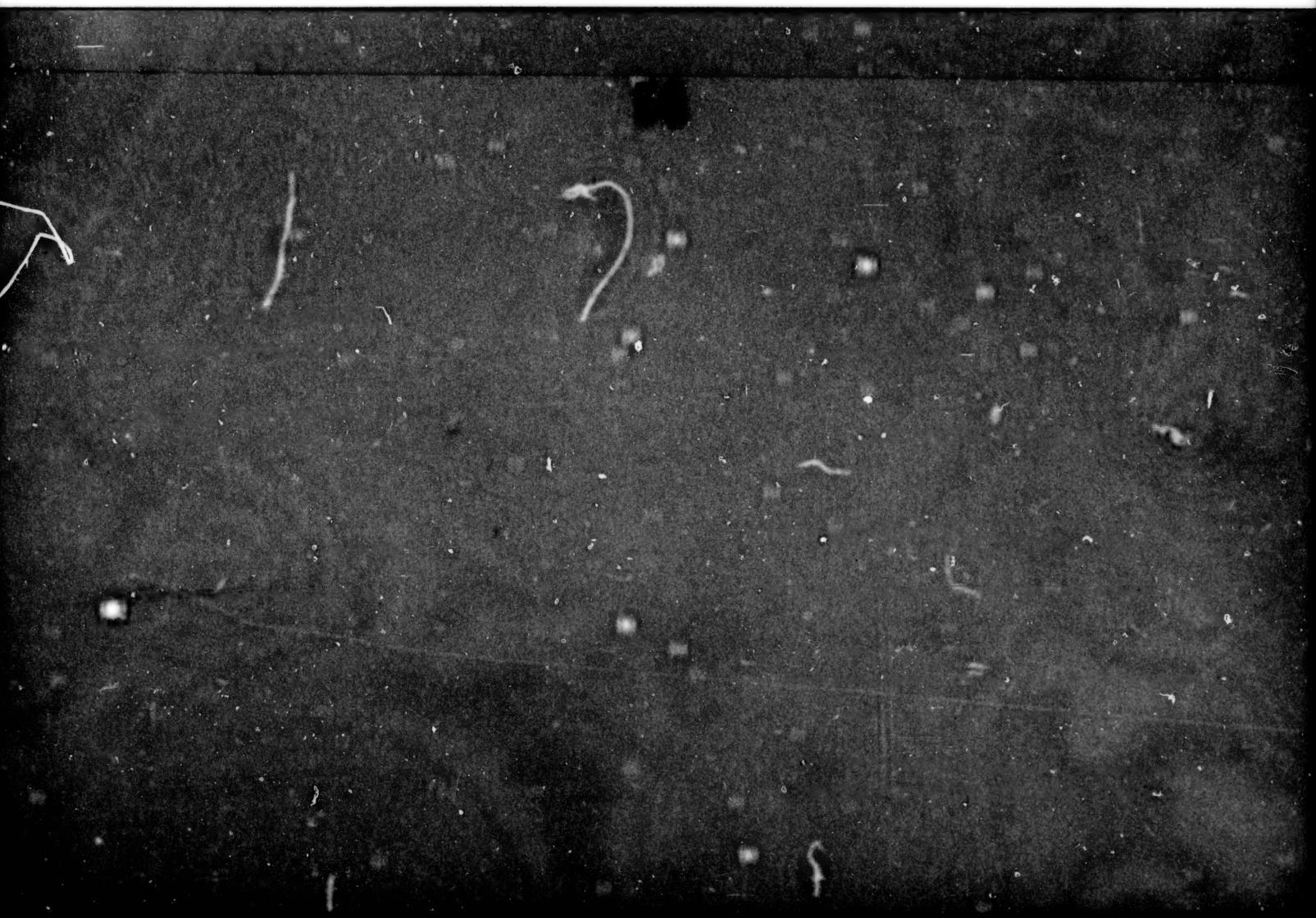
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